

FBIS-APA-87-065
Monday
6 April 1987
Vol IV No 065

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle East & South Asia ReviewInter-Arab AffairsIslamic AffairsPalestinian AffairsOPEC AffairsSouth Asian Regional AffairsArab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">AlgeriaChadEgyptLibyaMauritaniaMoroccoSudanTunisiaWestern SaharaArabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">BahrainKuwaitOmanPDRYQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesYemen Arab RepublicIraqIsraelJordanLebanonSyriaSouth Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none">AfghanistanBangladeshIndiaIranMaldivesNepal & BhutanPakistanSri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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COVERAGE OF U.S. TRADE SANCTIONS, POLICY

Nakasone Urges Repeal

OW060635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0603 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he will urge the United States to retract its scheduled sanctions against Japan for alleged violations of a Japan-U.S. semiconductor trade agreement.

This was Nakasone's first public call for the U.S. retraction of sanctions to be imposed on Japanese electronic products worth 300 million dollars, effective April 17, to penalize the alleged Japanese violation of the agreement signed last September.

Nakasone made the remark in reply to a question by Liberal Democratic Party member Eitaro Itoyama at a meeting of the House of Representatives Audit Committee.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced Washington's decision March 27 to retaliate against Tokyo for its alleged failure to abide by an agreement under which the Japanese agreed to stop selling their semiconductor chips at below-market prices in the U.S. and other markets.

Meanwhile, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter said in a published report Sunday that hurriedly arranged talks in Washington this week between U.S. and Japanese officials are "unlikely" to reverse Washington's recent decision on semiconductor trade.

Writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES "Forum" column, Yeutter said the planned sanctions calling for 100 percent punitive tariffs on some Japanese electronics products are scheduled to go into effect soon after an April 13 hearing at which we will receive public comment on which items to place on the final retaliation list.

U.S. on Trade Measures

OW041151 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] The United States says it will not withdraw retaliatory trade measures against Japan unless it gets clear evidence that Japan has not violated the semiconductor agreement signed last year. There will be an emergency conference next week.

Mr Shigeo Muraoka, director of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau, met unofficially with Mr Michael Smith, U.S. deputy trade representative, on Friday before next week's emergency conference in Washington.

Mr Muraoka told Mr Smith that the Japanese Government has been abiding by the semiconductor agreement that was signed last year and asked that the retaliatory trade measures be withdrawn. He said that Japan itself may have to react to any unwarranted retaliation by the United States by going to GATT, for example. Mr Smith said that unless Japan produces clear and irrefutable evidence that it has not been violating the semiconductor agreement, the United States will not withdraw the measures. This indicates that negotiations will be tough at next week's emergency conference.

Ire Over Yeutter Remark

OWO41137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- Japan has formally expressed its displeasure to the United States over a critical remark made by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter about Japan's sales tax, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday.

The officials said the representation was made to the State Department through the Japanese Embassy in Washington Saturday.

State Department authorities replied that they will convey Japan's sentiments on the matter to Yeutter.

Yeutter said the proposed 5 percent sales tax will not help expand Japan's domestic demand or reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other government officials lashed out at Yeutter's remark as being an interference in Japan's domestic affairs.

Kuroda Joins Chip Talks

OWO60935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) decided Monday to dispatch two high-ranking officials to Washington Wednesday to attend hastily scheduled Japan-U.S. talks over semiconductor trade.

Makoto Kuroda, MITI vice minister for international affairs, and Yukiharu Kodama, director of the Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, will join Shigeo Muraoka, director of the International Trade Policy Bureau, who is already in Washington for preparatory talks. They will attend the chip trade talks slated for Thursday and Friday.

The United States earlier decided to impose punitive tariffs of 300 million dollars on Japanese electronics products in retaliation for Japan's alleged violations of a bilateral chip agreement signed last summer.

Japanese negotiators will insist that Japan has lived up to the pact and will demand that the U.S. withdraw the sanctions on Japanese goods, which are to take effect around April 17, MITI officials said.

The U.S. side has maintained that the retaliatory tariffs will be withdrawn when there is evidence that Japanese makers have stopped third-country dumping and U.S. firms are enjoying improved access to the Japanese market.

As to U.S. access into the Japanese market, a focal point of the talks will be purchase of supercomputers by the Japanese Government, the officials said.

Cray Purchase Confirmed

OW050624 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has decided to purchase a supercomputer from Cray Research Inc. of the United States to help mitigate mounting Japan-U.S. trade frictions, a nationally circulated vernacular daily reported Sunday.

In a front-page story, the ASAHI SHIMBUN said MITI is the first Japanese Government agency to buy a U.S.-made supercomputer.

The Cray 2 computer, valued at about 3 billion yen, will be installed in Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture, for joint use by government research laboratories located in the "scientific research" city north of Tokyo, it said.

ASAHI quoted MITI officials as saying that the purchase of the supercomputer is expected to go a long way toward easing Japan-U.S. trade frictions, especially in the field of semiconductors.

The U.S. Government announced on March 27 a decision to levy penalty tariffs on Japanese electronic and other products in retaliation for alleged dumping of computer memory chips by Japanese makers in violation of a bilateral semiconductor trade agreement.

Japan and the U.S. are scheduled to hold emergency talks on the question in Washington this week.

The Cray 2 supercomputer is said to have the worlds fastest calculating speed of 1.7 billion floating point operations per second. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) was reported late last month to be considering buying a Cray 2 supercomputer.

KEIDANREN URGES EMERGENCY PLAN TO SPUR ECONOMY

OW060745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- Japan's top business leaders called on the government Monday to draw up an emergency program of "at least 5 trillion yen" to spur the domestic economy and ease trade frictions.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said such an emergency pump-priming program should be one of the three main pillars of Japan's economic program for the immediate future.

The other two, he said at a press conference, are additional radical steps to open up Japan's markets and exchange rate stability through a more coordinated intervention by Japan, the United States and Western Europe.

Saito suggested that the government temporarily drop a longstanding plan to halt the flotation of deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990 by resorting to what he called "an emergency clause."

The plan has become a stumbling block to the nation's efforts to stimulate domestic demand without relying on state finances.

Saito made the remarks after Keidanren held the emergency joint meeting of its Trade and Economic structure committees for the first time in a decade. Over 30 business leaders attended the session to explore ways to defuse trade tensions with the United States, the European Community and other trading partners.

Saito, who is chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., proposed the total elimination of import duties on all industrial products "as soon as possible." The Keidanren chief also called for the mapping out a plan to realize liberalization of imports of key agricultural produce such as beef and oranges. "At stake," he said, "is how fast Japan takes these market-opening measures and whether or not we can do that."

Saito said Keidanren will give copies of a draft report on these recommendations to three other major business groups for consideration.

On the government's 5 percent sales tax plan, he said he wants to see lawmakers deliberate the issue in the Diet. "I do not agree with those who are trying to categorize the tax plan as an evil tax and drop it."

NAKASONE TO MEET ANC LEADER TAMBO APRIL 19-24

OW031053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Oliver Tambo, chairman of the outlawed African National Congress [ANC], a major South African resistance group based in Zambia will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadasi Kuranari during his visit to Japan April 19-24, a government official said Friday. Japan will explain its position on apartheid and economic relations with South Africa, and tell Tambo it is against the use of violence in eliminating the system of forced racial segregation, the official said.

Japan, in conjunction with its western allies, has introduced economic sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on computer exports to the South African military and police and imports of steel. However, Japan was apparently taken by surprise last fall by a lack of support from some black African nations in Japan's bid for election to the U.N. Security Council as a nonpermanent member. This has been attributed to Japan's weak actions against apartheid.

Prior to the U.N. vote Kuranari and his South African counterpart "Pik" Botha met in Tokyo in a rare contact between senior officials of the two governments. Diplomatic relations between Japan and South Africa are limited to the consulate level.

The ANC, a South African political organization headquartered in Lusaka, Zambia, supports the use of force to end apartheid and was outlawed in South Africa in 1960. Tambo was invited to Japan by the African Society of Japan, a private organization affiliated to the Foreign Ministry, and is scheduled to visit Kyoto and Hiroshima during his stay.

KURANARI HOLDS TALKS WITH IZVESTIYA EDITOR

For the Tokyo KYODO report on Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari's talks with Ivan Laptev, editor-in-chief of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA, see the Northeast Asia section of the 6 April Soviet DAILY REPORT.

PYONGYANG REPORTS ON 2 APR MAC MEETING

SK040645 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The 437 MAC meeting was held in Panmunjom yesterday at the proposal of our side. At the meeting, after exposing and condemning the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging the large-scale "Team Sprit-87" joint military exercise against the northern half of the republic by dragging vast aggressive armed forces into South Korea in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement, thus creating the danger of a nuclear war, our side called for the U.S. side to immediately suspend this war exercise.

As already reported, in a letter sent to the U.S. side's senior member on 28 January, our side protested the U.S. side's plan to stage the provocative "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise and strongly demanded that the U.S. side immediately cancel the plan. This demand reflects the unanimous desire of all Koreans and the peace-loving people of the world to prevent the further aggravation of tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, deliberately turning a deaf ear to this, the U.S. side persistently began the large-scale "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise on 19 February.

According to the statement of Major General Yi Tae-ho, our senior member, forces some 200,000 strong -- including not only the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea and the puppet forces, but also the Army, Navy, Air Forces, and Marines from U.S. military bases on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific -- are mobilized in this war exercise which will continue for some 80 days.

To conduct this joint military exercise, the U.S. aggressors have deployed in South Korea an aircraft carrier armada belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet, fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, nuclear missiles, tanks, armored cars, and numerous other ultramodern war devices and nuclear strike devices. On 5 March, they dragged the main-force unit of the U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa into Pusan Port and deployed it to the areas of operations. On 23 March, they dragged the aircraft carrier "Ranger" and the cruiser "Long Beach" into South Korea. Even the nuclear command aircraft E-4B, called the airborne nuclear war command which commands an all-out nuclear war, was mobilized for the first time in the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

The large-scale forces of aggression more than enough to wage a full war are conducting a triphibious and offensive exercise against the northern half of the republic, simulating an actual war. On 31 March, they conducted a joint landing exercise on the east coast by mobilizing transport battle warships, transport warships, landing warships, the Harrier vertical-takeoff aircraft, ultramodern F-18's, and numerous warships and aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and numerous forces. On 1 April, they conducted large-scale river-crossing operations, airlift operations, and a chemical war exercise on the central front. This is clear evidence that the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise is not a simple repeat of its preceding "Team Sprit" war exercises but a more aggressive and dangerous test nuclear war designed to provoke a thermonuclear war on the Korean peninsula and to expand it into a thermonuclear world war.

Because of the adventurous war exercise commotion of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean air, ground, and sea and vicinity bear close resemblance to a battlefield where the sounds of gun and cannon firing do not end. Because of this large-scale "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise of the U.S., a very grave situation in which a nuclear war may break out at any time is promoted on the Korean peninsula.

Our senior member said: After dragging numerous forces into South Korea, the U.S. is conducting the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise against us, thereby pushing the situation to the brink of war. This is a flagrant violation of not only Subparagraphs 13c and 13d of the Armistice Agreement stipulating that the introduction of reinforcing military personnel, combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition from outside of Korea shall cease, but also the Preamble and Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement stipulating that a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea will be ensured until a final peaceful settlement is achieved and that all armed forces will completely stop all hostilities in Korea.

He continued: Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and eliminating the danger of nuclear war there poses a very urgent question. Because of this, last year we took an epochal step to stop large-scale military exercises and to transfer more than 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army to socialist construction from frontline areas and outposts. Also, we have advanced a new peace proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks to provide a prerequisite for achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by alleviating political confrontation and military tension between the North and South and by creating a wholesome atmosphere of trust among the people.

Ignoring our peace proposal, the U.S. staged the large-scale "Team Spirit-87", and during this period, we advanced a new, flexible, and magnanimous proposal for holding ministerial-level preliminary talks to arrange talks among the premiers of the North and South to find a clue to end political and military confrontation between the North and South at any cost. However, instead of exerting efforts to create an atmosphere for North-South talks, the U.S., while expanding the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in a step by step manner, has much more brazenly revealed its aggressive nature.

Our senior member sternly protested and condemned the U.S. side for staging the provocative "Team Spirit-87" by dragging numerous aggressive armed forces into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement and strongly demanded that the U.S. side immediately stop the indiscreet war exercise commotion. However, instead of guaranteeing to implement our just demand, the U.S. side has tried to conceal the criminal and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise by babbling the preposterous sophistry that the exercise is an annual, defensive one.

Our side's senior member said that although it has babbled that "Team Spirit" is an annual exercise and a defensive one in a bid to justify the exercise, the U.S. side cannot conceal the aggressive and dangerous nature of the military exercise. He then revealed: The dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise that the U.S. side now stages lies in the fact that the exercise is not a simple military exercise but an aggressive test nuclear war exercise designed to launch a surprise attack against the northern half of the republic and that it can be turned into an actual war at any moment. This has been proven by the fact that special significance has been attached to the organization of combined armed forces and their deployment and operational development to invade the northern half of our republic through "Team Spirit". Each time they have staged "Team Spirit", the U.S. imperialists have organized a combined operational group with the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, the puppet army, and units from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and Okinawa. The fact that "Team Spirit" is an exercise designed to complete the U.S. offensive strategy on the spot and to translate it into action can be seen in the weapons and equipment that are being mobilized for this war exercise and the content of the exercise.

For the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists mobilize Lance missiles; B-52 strategic bombers; F-111, F-15, and F-16 fighter-bombers; an aircraft carrier carrying nuclear weapons; nuclear backpacks; chemical weapons; and various types of large-caliber guns capable of launching nuclear shells. In addition, the U.S. strategic command which controls a nuclear war, the E-4B aircraft which directs nuclear weapons, the EC-135 [as heard] nuclear attack command aircraft, and E-3A AWACS are also participating in "Team Spirit".

The dangerous nature of "Team Spirit" can be seen in the content of its operations. The concept of an air-ground operation for a nuclear preemptive attack against the northern half of the republic has been actually applied in the joint military exercise, and, therefore, all operational and combat acts indicated in the concept are being unfolded in the exercise.

Every year, the U.S. imperialists have conducted a combined amphibious exercise in an area similar to the terrain of the coastal cities of the northern half of the republic by mobilizing numerous U.S. Marine units, the South Korean Armed Forces, numerous naval ships, and hundreds of strategic and tactical bombers. In a ground attack exercise conducted immediately after the combined amphibious exercise, they have staged an exercise advancing northward in a bid to simultaneously attack the frontline and the depth of the opposite side under the support of guided nuclear weapons and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear bombs by mobilizing vast armored and mechanized units, helicopters, and Special Warfare Command troops.

Also, the U.S. imperialists have not only organized the combined Special Warfare Command with Green Berets -- a U.S. special warfare unit -- and the South Korean special attack forces and armed them with nuclear backpacks, but have also staged an exercise of infiltrating them by ground, sea, and air deep into the opposite side and attacking and destroying major targets. They staged exercises launching a concentrated attack on major targets in the opposite side's rear area by mobilizing air force units and dropping airborne troops and actual weapons and by mobilizing large transport aircraft.

Thus, the weapons and equipment that are mobilized in "Team Spirit" and the content of its operations vividly show that the war exercise is by no means a defensive exercise but a preliminary war and a test nuclear war designed to simultaneously attack our frontline and rear areas according to the U.S. offensive strategy. Herein lies its dangerous nature.

Thus, "Team Spirit" is not a simple military exercise but an actual war exercise which covers all the processes of a modern war. It is also a very grave nuclear war exercise which can be converted into a surprise invasion against the northern half of our republic and socialist countries in Asia at any moment.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' large-scale military exercise and military reinforcement commotion, military tension has been completely aggravated between the North and South, a grave and touch-and-go situation is prevailing, and political confrontation has also reached an extreme degree. If and when such a situation continues unchanged, what will be brought to the land of Korea is only another war.

At a time when nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in South Korea and when the U.S. imperialists have openly clamored that if a war breaks out in Korea they will use nuclear weapons, what will the situation be if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula? This war would soon become a nuclear war. It would not be limited to the boundaries of Korea but would soon expand into a global thermonuclear war. Thus, it would impose irrevocable disaster upon our nation and mankind.

We do not want our country to be devastated and will never allow the beautiful land of our fatherland to become the site of a nuclear war. This is why we have strongly asserted to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone devoid of nuclear weapons and the danger of war at the earliest possible date and why we have made such sincere and honest efforts to arrange broad, earnest [simdo itnun], and multilateral dialogue, includin high-level North-South political and military talks.

Indicating that a problem cannot be resolved by means of confrontation, war, and force, our side's senior member stated: Only dialogue and negotiations can peacefully resolve a problem. Various complicated problem in connection with the situation created on the Korean peninsula can be peacefully resolved only through dialogue and negotiations. While talking about detente and dialogue, the U.S. side has continuously staged "Team Spirit". This is an act in which word contradicts deed.

In conclusion, our senior member emphasized that if the U.S. side truly wants detente and dialogue on the Korean peninsula, it must immediately suspend "Team Spirit-87" which has further aggravated tension and which is further increasing the danger of war and must do something that helps contact and dialogue.

REPORTERS 'DIALOGUE' SUPPORT PREMIERS' TALKS

SKO41314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0940 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Dialogue between station reporters Chong Song-kang and Kim Yong-son: "An Epochal Proposal To Provide a New Turning Point for Peace and Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] [Chong Song-kang] As you well, on 30 March, the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council sent a letter to the South Korean prime minister. In the letter, in connection with the fact that in its reply letter to our third letter the South Korean side expressed interest in alleviating tension prevailing in the country and proposed to hold prime ministerial talks, our side, recognizing that holding prime ministerial talks is also all right, advanced a new flexible and magnanimous proposal to hold preliminary ministerial-level talks in Tongilgak, the building on our side in Panmunjom, on 23 April. Our proposal is an epochal proposal to alleviate acute tension, promote national reconciliation and unity, and provide a new turning point for peace and peaceful reunification at all cost. Materialized in this proposal are the peace-loving position of our party and the government of the Republic on selflessly resolving the question of alleviating tension and guaranteeing peace, by giving priority to this question as a question related to the destiny of the nation, and their warm spirit of loving the country and nation.

This time, we paid attention to the fact that in its reply letter dated 17 March, the South expressed interest in alleviating tension prevailing in the country. Alleviating tension prevailing between the North and the South is an acute task that the both sides of the North and the South must jointly resolve, by giving priority to this question. Mistrust and confrontation between the North and the South are further aggravated with the passage of time and the dangerous situation in which an all-out war may break out at any time because of even a trivial accident is promoted on the Korean peninsula. If the fellow countrymen continue to follow the road toward confrontation, while aiming guns at each other, our nation will inevitably fall onto an ominous road.

If a war breaks out in our country, it will be easily expanded into a thermonuclear war and our land and nation will suffer an irrevocable catastrophe. We must prevent such an unfortunate situation that is not beneficial to either the North or the South and to do so, must alleviate tension. Tension is aggravated in our country. This is related to the fact that political and military confrontation between the North and the South becomes more acute with the passage of time. We have already proposed to hold high-level political and military talks between those who hold real political and military power in the North and the South and to bring an end to political confrontation and military tension. However, even though it recognized in its reply letter to our third letter that tension must be alleviated, the South did not accept the proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks and expressed its position that this issue can be resolved in prime ministerial talks. Therefore, considering this proposal, we proposed to hold preliminary talks to hold North-South prime ministerial talks. This proceeds from our position that as high-level political talks, North-South prime ministerial talks can discuss and resolve the question of alleviating acute tension.

[Kim Yong-son] That is right. Things must be dealt with according to reason, and to contain something, there must be a container suitable to contain it. It is clear to anyone that the important political and military question of alleviating tension prevailing in the country cannot be resolved in talks that deal with such humanitarian questions as the question of alleviating the suffering of separated families and relatives or in nonpolitical talks that deal with economic exchanges and collaboration. I think that the South proposed prime ministerial talks in its recent reply letter due to its recognition that only when high-level political talks are held, can be question of alleviating tension be resolved.

[Chong] That is right. The generous position of not adhering to formality, of not making one's own [opinion] absolute, and of accepting the proposal of the opposite side with magnanimity in order to hold political talks that guarantee peace is reflected in the proposal of our side to hold North-South prime ministerial talks.

As known, our side sent a letter to the South on four occasions, including the recent letter, and repeatedly advanced reasonable proposals that comprehensively accommodate the opinion and assertion of the South. Contained in the new proposals that our side advanced in our letters are eagerness to improve North-South relations and to achieve a new breakthrough in peaceful reunification at any cost through dialogue and negotiations and its positive position on doing so.

[Kim] That is right. If prime ministerial talks are held, the North and the South can comprehensively discuss all matters related the question of alleviating tension and can successfully hold multifaceted talks in an atmosphere of reconciliation and unity after bringing an end to mistrust, misunderstanding, and confrontation. If the South truly is interested in dialogue and the alleviation of tension, they have no reason or ground not to accept our proposal that also accommodates the assertion of the South without any selfishness or preconditions. If the South, again reiterates such preconditions. If the South, again reiterates such preconditions as holding talks on water resources and initially resuming the existing dialogues, while groundlessly picking a quarrel with the opposite side, high-level political talks cannot be realized and this will greatly disappoint all fellow countrymen and the people of the world who hope for peace. The question of alleviating tension prevailing in the country wholly depends upon the attitude of the South side.

[Chong] That is right. Let us finish today's dialogue.

YONHAP ON 3 APRIL MAC MEETING IN PANMUNJOM

SK031310 Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, April 3 (YONHAP) -- The U.N. Command said Friday the annual joint South Korean-U.S. military exercise will be conducted to defend South Korea as far as the threat for aggression exist on the Korean peninsula. U.S. Rear Adm. William T. Pendley, Jr., senior delegate to the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC), told his North Korean counterpart, Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho, that Team Spirit exercise are defensive in nature and cannot be a threat except to a potential aggressor. If North Korea is not a potential aggressor, there would be no reason to find fault with the defensive exercise, Pendley said.

He also refuted North Korea's charges that Team Spirit exercises have been an obstacle to the inter-Korean dialogue. North Korea unilaterally suspended all existing channels of contacts with South Korea in January of last year citing the annual exercise as an excuse. The UNC has not only informed the North Korean side of the Team Spirit in advance but also invited North Koreans to observe the exercise, which was held in an area far south of the tension area, he said.

Pendley pointed out that North Korea staged military maneuvers with the Soviet Union and a secret, large-size exercise near the Demilitarized Zone last year, posing huge threats to the free world as well as South Korea.

In response, the North Korean side demanded that Team Spirit be immediately discontinued, alleging that it has been intended for war preparations. Pendley countercharged that North Korea is conducting maneuvers "on a scale greater than in previous years."

Friday's MAC meeting, the 437th since 1953, when the truce ended the Korean war (1950-53), was the first in 10 months. The session, held at the request of North Korea, lasted for three hours and 10 minutes.

4 Apr KOREA TIMES on Meeting

SK040030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 87 p 3

[By Kim Chom-tong]

[Text] Panmunjom -- The United Nations Command, revealing that the Team Spirit exercise does not interfere with south-north dialogue, said yesterday it is prepared to ensure appropriate security and facilitative support for successful inter-Korean talks.

Rear Adm. William T. Pendley, UNC senior delegate to the Military Armistice Commission, made it clear that the UNC will maintain defensive training exercises such as Team Spirit so long as the republic of Korea faces the "very real and tangible threat posed by North Korea."

The UNC has always supported and encouraged south-north dialogue and striven to find ways to reduce military tensions," said the UNC spokesman, presiding over the 437th MAC meeting here for the first time since he became UNCMAC spokesman in October last year.

"There is renewed hope that the suspended dialogue between south and north Korea may be resumed in the not too distant future," Adm. Pendley said. "The UNC hopes that this is the case and is prepared to ensure appropriate security and facilitative support when and if these important meetings do resume."

Maj. Gen Yi Tae-ho, Pendley's north Korean counterpart, repeating the timeworn claims that Team Spirit is a preparation for war, insisted that the ROK-U.S. joint and combined exercise be stopped to prevent impediments to south-north dialogue.

The Korean peninsula should be "free from nuclear weapons," Yi said in a prepared statements, alleging that the United States had introduced nuclear weapons, even neutron bombs, into South Korea.

The 437th MAC meeting, held at the request of north Korean side, lasted for three hours and 10 minutes. It was 307 days since the last meeting was held on May 29, 1986, the longest period between convening of MAC conferences. In 1977, there was a gap of 300 days between MAC meetings.

While the meeting was in process in the conference room, north Korean reporters and some senior north Korean military officers unprecedentedly showed a friendly attitude. Their interest was centered on the Peace Dam now under construction as part of countermeasures against the Kungangsan Dam.

North Korea suspended the inter-Korean talks in January of last year using Team Spirit exercise as an excuse.

According to a speech by Pendley, north Korea has been conducting military exercise secretly since December last year on a scale greater than in previous years, particularly in combat exercises near the Demilitarized Zone.

PAPER NOTES U.S. EFFORTS TO EASE KOREAN TENSION

SK040023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Apr 87 p 2

[From the "News Analysis" column by staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] The United States appears to have resolved to take an initiative in easing tension on the Korean peninsula by deciding to initiate "humanitarian" trade with north Korea.

The decision for limited trade of foodstuffs and medicine would be implemented should north Korea agree to open dialogue with south Korea and participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, according to a report from Washington.

The U.S. efforts to help improve inter-Korea relations seems to be endorsed by China, which reportedly conveyed the U.S. message to Pyongyang.

South Korea may have some reservations about the U.S. gesture toward north Korea probably because it may reduce tension on the Korean peninsula.

Seoul and Washington share a belief that the next one or two years will be the most critical for the defense of South Korea, which is preparing for a leadership change and the Seoul Olympics next year.

North Korea may be tempted to provoke the south in an effort to scuttle the Olympiad, which is certain to improve Seoul's image in the world when it is successfully staged.

Against this backdrop, the United States has changed its policy of avoiding any contact with north Korea unless it renounces its hostilities against the south.

In addition to offering "humanitarian" trade of nonstrategic items with north Korea, the United States has permitted its diplomats to engage in "substantive" talks with north Koreans in neutral settings.

The U.S. diplomatic move was probably conveyed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Chinese leadership when he visited Beijing last month.

In the wake of Shultz's talks with Chinese leaders, China sent a delegation to Pyongyang presumably to convey the U.S. desire for improved inter-Korea relations.

The U.S. rapprochement policy seems to be a signal that Washington will offer more to Pyongyang if its well-intended action is reciprocated.

But the initial response from Pyongyang, which welcomed the U.S. gesture, is not favorable, at least in the eyes of the Seoul government.

When south Korea offered to open existing channels of stalled dialogue before holding Pyongyang-proposed prime ministers' talks, north Korea gave a negative response earlier this month.

Pyongyang said that should Seoul insist on the resumption of Red Cross and economic talks, suspended early last year, it would be difficult to hold prime ministerial-level political talks.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said north Korea is not likely to drop what he called a preposterous demand that it house one third of the Seoul Olympics.

North Korea, scheduled to host a nonaligned conference on South-South cooperation in Pyongyang in June, is lobbying for nonaligned support for its demands, which both the International Olympic Committee and south Korea turned down, he said.

North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, he said, has been on a tour of nonaligned nations since February in a bid to have its cause supported at the Pyongyang conference.

The official said nonaligned nations, however, are not likely to endorse the north Korean demands which run counter to the IOC decision.

North Korea may drop its demands if they are not supported by nonaligned nations, and pursue its long-standing desire to improve relations with the United States.

More on Efforts

SK050133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 87 p 2

[From "Week in Review" column by staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] The United States has taken a series of diplomatic initiatives to appease north Korea, ostensibly in an effort to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. And south Korea is wary of this rapprochement policy.

Shortly after a change in the guidelines on the conduct of U.S. diplomats last month, a U.S. envoy met with a north Korean ambassador at a reception in Ghana.

The U.S. Department of State often uses the official name of north Korea, the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea," when it mentions Pyongyang.

Now, the United States has made a conditional, proposition for trade with north Korea.

The U.S. decision for limited "humanitarian" trade of foodstuffs and medicine would be implemented should north Korea agree to open dialogue with south Korea and participate in the 1988 Olympics.

The U.S. effort to help improve inter-Korea relations seems to have been endorsed by China, which conveyed the U.S. proposal to Pyongyang.

It appears that the United States has made these diplomatic gestures following consultations with China as well as south Korea.

China seems to have its own motive of bringing the United States and north Korea together.

A diplomatic observer said that China, concerned about its four modernization programs, does not want to be distracted by another war on the Korean peninsula.

For security reasons, the observer said, China does not want north Korea to tilt far toward the Soviet Union.

He said China seems to believe that links between Washington and Pyongyang would serve two of its purposes -- preventing a conflict on the peninsula while stopping Pyongyang from falling into the Soviet fold.

South Korea shares with the United States a common objective of reducing tension on the peninsula during the next one or two years, which they regard as most critical for south Korean defense.

During this period, the two countries believe that north Korea may be tempted to provoke south Korea, which is preparing for a peaceful leadership change and the Seoul Olympics next year.

But south Korea is wary of U.S. appeasement gestures toward north Korea, a signal that Washington will offer more if its well-intended action is reciprocated.

The initial response from Pyongyang, which welcomed the U.S. diplomatic gestures, is not so favorable in the eyes of the Seoul government.

When south Korea offered to open existing channels of stalled dialogue before holding Pyongyang-proposed prime ministers' talks, north Korea gave a negative response earlier this month.

Pyongyang said that should Seoul insist on the resumption of Red Cross and economic talks suspended early last year, it would be difficult to hold prime ministerial-level political talks.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said that despite the U.S. gestures, north Korea is not likely to drop "preposterous" demands that it host one third of the Olympic Games.

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The official said nonaligned nations, however, are not likely to endorse the north Korean demands which run counter to the IOC decision.

The U.S. idea of doing trade with north Korea and permitting U.S. diplomats to engage in substantive talks with north Koreans was first suggested by Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of state, who visited Seoul last November.

A report said south Korea consented to the U.S. proposal when it was convinced after two or three months of intensive consultations that it would help secure peace on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who visited Beijing March 1-6, briefed the Chinese leadership on his decision to permit U.S. diplomats to meet with north Koreans and lift a ban on trade with north Korea.

China sent a delegation to Pyongyang after Shultz's Beijing visit apparently to inform the north Korean Communist of the U.S. message.

With its consent to the U.S. decision to increase contact with north Korea, south Korea now finds it difficult to dissuade other friendly countries from doing business or promoting exchanges with its enemy.

South Korea has often requested its friends to take a common approach to north Korea as members of the Free World.

Now that the United States has broken rank and offered trade with north Korea, such a call by south Korea for the solidarity of the Free World may sound hollow to West European countries, Japan and others.

U.S. AMBASSADOR CITED ON BALTIMORE SUN ARTICLE

SK050745 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] On 4 April, U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Lilley sent a letter to this newspaper company expressing regret for the article appearing in the U.S. newspaper the Baltimore SUN which was written by its reporter after interviewing him and which noted that South Korea is still an actual U.S. colony.

In the letter, Ambassador Lilley disclosed that the article entitled "King Kong Korea" intimated that the opinion of Korea being a U.S. colony was his; however, this is not true.

Since CHUNGANG ILBO solely reported on the Baltimore SUN article on 28 March, Ambassador Lilley informed this paper of his position on the article.

Ambassador Lilley explained that the Baltimore SUN's interpretation that his recent meeting with NKDP President Yi Min-u was designed to put preplanned U.S. pressure on him was totally incorrect.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST POLITICAL INSTABILITY

SK030939 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday South Korea should derive a lesson from a national crisis seven years ago, in which the nation was on the brink of collapse due to extreme social disorder and rift among the people. "We should not waste the rare opportunity we have for national prosperity by allowing disorder and confusion to become rampant again," Chon said in a speech at a commencement ceremony of the National Police College at Yongin, a town 36 kilometers south of Seoul.

"Political and social stability is the track for forward advancement, and national unity and solidarity are the driving forces behind the further consolidation of our strength," Chon said.

The need for strict social discipline is becoming increasingly greater as demands from various sectors of society become diversified in proportion to social changes and development, and the peaceful change of government power is just around the corner, Chon said.

"Slackened social discipline" and "renewed social confusion" will only invite the communists in the North to intensify their malicious scheme to disturb South Korean society to the roots, he said.

CHON WARNS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS FROM NORTH

SK050026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday served a stern warning against north Korea's possible terrorist attack and infiltration of armed guerrillas into the rear areas of the Republic in the face of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

"Such a possibility of Pyongyang's subversive activities in the rear areas becomes higher because its provocation of a total war will surely bring about out immediate retaliation," the President said.

The north Korean Communists are engrossed in employing all available ways and means of disturbing the Seoul Olympics, said Chon in his speech delivered at a ceremony marking the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Homeland Reserve Forces (HRF). Seoul Mayor Yum Po-hyon read the Presidential speech at the ceremony held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center.

"The defense of the rear areas is no less important than that of the front-line areas. In view of this, the role of the reservists is more important than ever before," President Chon said.

Noting ever-widening gap in the national strength between south and north Korea, the President said there is a high possibility that north Korea will venture to provoke armed infiltration before such a gap becomes much wider.

The north Korean Communists have been engrossed in building up their military strength compelling the people in the north to live miserable life, he said.

"We should be fully prepared to meet any eventuality, while maintaining a watertight defense posture, so as not to make the north Korean Communists play with a fire against us," Chon said.

"Together with this, we should make all-out efforts to intensify our defense capability enough to repel any kind of the enemy attack," the President said.

DJP INDECISIVE AS NKDP SUFFERS INTERNAL FEUDS

SK050111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 87 pp 2, 5

[By staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] A ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker said recently, "We want to play the game. But the opponent does not want to play. We are in a dilemma."

He was indicating that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party is not ready to start negotiations on constitutional reform because of its internal dispute.

An increasing number of DJP members insist that the party should try harder to get out of the "dilemma."

Emerging from a meeting of the party's constitution revision committee last Thursday, a committee member said, "I think we should take an initiative to break the deadlock in constitutional negotiations."

He suggested that the party begin implementing the long-avowed "democratization steps" in order to change the current political atmosphere.

The party's leadership, however, has not shown any specific moves so far.

On Friday, chairman No Tae-u convened an unscheduled meeting of key party officeholders as if there were something urgent to discuss. The outcome of the meeting was disappointing, however.

According to spokesman Sim Myong-po, attendants only repeated their pledges to step up efforts to produce interparty agreement for constitutional reform, without presenting any fresh ideas.

"At present we have no other choice but to watch developments in the opposition NKDP," said Sim.

He indicated that the government party will consider taking any specific moves only after the opposition party settles its dispute.

Such passive attitude has invited criticism that the DJP as the ruling party is not doing its best to resolve the current political stalemate.

It also raised doubts about whether chairman No has really been given full authority to manage future political operations.

No was told on March 25 by President Chon Tu-hwan, who also heads the DJP, to take "full power and responsibility" for breaking the deadlock in constitutional negotiations with the opposition.

Meanwhile, the opposition NKDP faced ever worsening dispute among party factions.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung started action to punish two vocal opponents, fueling factional confrontation. The two Kims lead the party's two largest factions whose members constitute nearly four-fifths of its total 90 lawmakers.

Their targets are Reps. Yi Chol-sung and Yi Taek-hui, leading figures of minor factions.

The former was accused, among others, of favoring a cabinet government system in disregard of the party's policy of seeking a directly elected presidential system.

The other Yi triggered the anger of the mainstreamers by arguing that Kim Tae-chung should not be allowed to conduct political activities. He called attention to the fact that Kim is under a 20-year suspended prison term for sedition.

With the two Yis vowing to fight it out, the two Kims' moves to discipline them are expected to face strong resistance, as was shown in violent clashes among rival faction members in the party headquarters yesterday.

Some 200 followers to Rep. Yi Taek-hui stormed into the party building yesterday morning and blocked a scheduled disciplinary committee meeting to handle a motion of punitive action against Yi.

A scuffle ensued, leading to injuries of a few party secretariat officials.

The incident is likely to aggravate the NKDP's internal strife, enhancing prospects for a possible division of the party.

Observers say the two Kims, especially Kim Tae-chung, are carefully calculating the possibility of leaving the party and forming a new one.

There are also various other destabilizing factors.

One of them is party president Yi Min-u's unclear attitude over his controversial 7-point democratization formula.

Yi met with the two Kims on Tuesday and agreed that he will not propose the formula again, succumbing to the pressure from the two Kims.

The next day, however, he complained saying, "The two Kims say that making democratic demands one by one is all right but that presenting the 7-point formula as a whole is not. It is unreasonable."

The two Kims had long tried to suppress Yi's idea, harboring a suspicion that Yi might agree to discuss the ruling camp-proposed cabinet system in return for the acceptance of his democratization formula.

With the DJP taking a wait-and-see attitude and the NKDP grappling with the internal dispute, prospects are bleak that they will resume dialogue within the next few weeks.

Even if they start dialogue again, it is doubtful whether it would lead to full-fledged, sincere negotiations on the constitutional issue.

Observers mainly attribute the bleak prospects to a deep-rooted distrust between the rival parties.

The distrust was well manifested by a senior opposition NKDP lawmaker, who alleged, "I can say for that the DJP will not keep the promise to revise the Constitution this year."

NKDP IN CHAOTIC STATE DUE TO SEIZURE PROTEST

SK060825 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party was in a state of chaos Monday, following the seizure of the party's headquarters by the followers of a maverick lawmaker. Some 300 followers of Rep. Yi Taek-hui, a member of the opposition party, have been occupying the headquarters here since last Saturday in an effort to prevent the party's mainstreamers from taking action to expell Yi. The takeover of the building has kept everyone but reporters from access to the headquarters, thereby paralyzing party operations.

A disciplinary committee session had been scheduled for Saturday to discuss the possible ouster of Yi for damaging the party's leadership, but it failed to materialize, due to a bloody rampage staged by Yi's supporters.

The situation was aggravated when Yi and his supporters iled an injunction with the Seoul district court seeking to ban Kim Yong-sam from "hampering party affairs." Although Kim is officially the opposition party's adviser, he is in fact one of the party's two leaders. He heads the largest faction in the multi-factional party.

The injunction would ban Kim from engaging in the "statements, press conferences, the allotment of political funds for party lawmakers, the appropriation of party funds, and the sales of party offices and party endorsements for National Assembly candidates."

The plaintiffs assert that his participation in party activities "hampers party affairs and damages the party's dignity." The plaintiffs also say that Kim's "unlimited exercise of party power has neutralized the party's presidency and paralyzed the party's chain of command."

In staging the sit-in, Yi's followers chant such slogans as "Down with the party dictator" and "Expel traitor Kim Yong-sam." Despite their obstructionist tactics, the mainstreamers plan to go ahead with the disciplinary measure against Yi Taek-hui and are gropping for a quick solution to the problem.

The opposition party is expected to experience another crisis on Wednesday, when its Disciplinary Committee is scheduled to act on the case of Yi Chol-sung, a senior party member, whose followers staged a similar rampage weeks ago to protest the punitive action.

Yi Chol-sung, who opposes the domination of the party by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, leads one of the two main factions [sentence as received] he could also be expelled from the party for publicly defying the party's platform espousing the formation of a presidential system of government through the ongoing constitutional revision process. He supports the creation of a parliamentary system, as advocated by the ruling party, to replace the existing electoral college system.

Political observers here have expressed concern that the "extreme and prolonged showdown" in negotiations between the mainstreamers and non-mainstreamers over the disciplinary issue could lead to the cancellation of the party's national convention, slated for next month, thereby triggering the division of the party.

The "two Kims" plan to disclose the party's planned countermeasures in response to the latest developments on Tuesday or Wednesday. They met Monday to discuss the incident. They have accused police of failing to arrest "the mob" that seized the party headquarters and assaulted party members, asserting that the incident was a plot designed to tarnish their image and to scuttle the scheduled party convention.

Despite party president Yi Min-u's request, police on Monday refused again to intervene in the incident on grounds that it is an intraparty affair. The party had asked for police intervention in the seizure of the party building on Saturday, in which three people were injured.

NEW JAPANESE ENVOY COMMENTS ON KOREAN STOWAWAY

SKO41319 Seoul YONHAP in English 1307 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP) -- Shinichi Yanai, new Japanese ambassador to Korea, said Saturday his government has no intention to send a North Korean stowaway back to North Korea but that the case is closely related to that of two Japanese sailors now [in] detention there.

Yanai made the remark upon arrival at Seoul's Kimpo Airport to take up his new post here. He replaces Kiyohisa Mikanagi as the Japanese envoy.

Min Hong-ku, a North Korean Army Sergeant, has been held in a Japanese detention camp for more than three years since he smuggled into Japan in a defection attempt to South Korea. North Korea is detaining the two crew members, aboard whose ship Min left North Korea and landed in Japan late in 1983.

The Japanese ambassador also told reporters there are systematic problems in the trade imbalance between Korea and Japan, which defies prompt solution.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK041355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Koy Buntha, PRK minister of national defense, has sent a greetings message to General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defense, on the occasion of the 42d founding anniversary of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR]. The message noted:

Dear comrade minister: On the occasion of the 42d founding anniversary of the fraternal HPR, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest greetings permeated with most sincere sentiments of revolutionary fraternity to you and cadres and combatants of the Hungarian People's Army [HPA].

I highly value the growth and all victories scored by the Hungarian people and army during the past 42 years. I am convinced that under the correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the two peoples and armies of Cambodia and Hungary will further strengthen and develop.

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to extend best wishes to you and, through you, to cadres and combatants of the HPA. May you enjoy good health and greater victories in fulfilling your noble tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress. Please, comrade minister, accept my sincere regards.

KPRP LEADERSHIP GREETES LAO COUNTERPARTS

BK041136 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 4 (KPL) -- The Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee has received a message of greetings from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party CC, on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the LPRP. The message said:

On the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the LPRP, on behalf of the KPRP, the working class and people of the PRK, I would like to express to you, and through you, to all party members, the working class and people of all ethnic groups of Laos, my best wishes and warmest congratulations.

The message hailed the great all-sided successes by the Lao people under the leadership of the Lao peoples Indochina [as received] in the struggle against the French colonialists, Japanese fascists and U.S. imperialists, and against all dark schemes of the reactionary forces" [quote mark as received] as well as in the national socialist construction, hereby contributing to the strengthening of the special solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and to the common struggle of all peoples in the world for peace, national independence, sovereignty and social progress.

I firmly hope, the message went on, that under the correct and creative leadership of the LPRP headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the fraternal Lao people of all ethnic groups will score greater successes in the national defence and socialist construction thus fulfilling the resolution of the 4th Congress of the LPRP.

Once again, on this historic occasion, I would like to wish for further promotion and development of the special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries, the message concluded.

VOK: RANNARIT ON U.S. AID, HUN SEN APPROACH

BK050855 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Address by Prince Norodom Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for Cambodia and Asia and commander-in-chief of the Sihanoukist National Army, welcoming a delegation of Cambodian residents from the United States who "recently" visited Site B Camp -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As you are from the United States, I am happy to tell you, and in particular combatants and their families, that recently the United States -- the government as well as the Senate -- has expressed the desire to help us more. [applause]

The Senate, through its subcommittee, recently decided to provide another \$5 million to noncommunist Cambodian resistance fighters. [applause] Two years ago when Stephen Solarz, who personally visited our camp, called on the U.S. Senate to provide assistance for the noncommunist Cambodian fighters, many people opposed it. Now I am told that when the U.S. Government asked Congress for \$5 million to assist the noncommunist Cambodians, no one objected. [applause] Apart from this, I am happy to inform you and compatriots that the United States is continuing to help us. I have been told recently that the United States has just increased this assistance to the maximum. I cannot tell you how much but I can say that it is more than in the previous years. [applause]

In our struggle, as I said, we are not alone. Many foreign countries are helping us. However, I have implored the United States Government to give us more assistance, because we are nationalist Cambodians and we are noncommunist, so that we are on an equal footing with others. This does not mean that we are going to quarrel among ourselves. When we do this, the Vietnamese will annex our country. We want to be on an equal footing to strengthen our position so that we can tell the Vietnamese that it is time that they stop. [passage omitted]

I have just returned from France. I would like to tell you how I met Minister Hun Sen of the so-called PRK Government, asked to see the Samdech [Sihanouk] [words indistinct] on the Cambodian issue. We think that since Hun Sen indicated this, he must have gotten the permission from Vietnam, for without that he probably would not have dared. So, [words indistinct] it would help if Vietnam wants to talk; but Vietnam is very tricky. However, there is a possibility that Vietnam is in real trouble in Cambodia. [passage omitted]

VODK COMMENTS ON VIETNAMESE TROOP WITHDRAWAL CLAIM

BK060353 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Are Fooling People Again About Their Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] Recently, Nguyen Co Thach, Hanoi's sly diplomat, made noise to deceive people about the partial withdrawal and pullout of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia in 1990. This troop pullout maneuver has repeatedly been rejected and exposed by the world in the past but Hanoi still continues to lie to people. This is because:

1. Vietnam is at a complete impasse and cannot cover up the shameful failure of its aggressor forces in Cambodia. It has to continue lying to people about this troop withdrawal.

2. Recently, some countries, which still provide some assistance to Vietnam, threatened to cut off this aid to pressure Vietnam into withdrawing from Cambodia. These countries told the Hanoi clique that the Vietnamese forces' presence in Cambodia is an obstacle in providing assistance to Vietnam. This is why in the past both Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Co Thach tried to lie to people about Vietnamese troop withdrawal in an attempt to keep aid to Vietnam coming and to get more of it to help solve some of Vietnam's current inextricable problems. Can one believe the Hanoi clique's deceitful words? People did not believe them in the past and they are now even more skeptical because:

1. In this ninth dry season, on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, Vietnam has encountered increasing difficulties, more than in the previous dry seasons. The DK National Army and the Cambodian people have united and attacked the Vietnamese aggressor forces more vigorously on every battlefield throughout the country, particularly in the areas around Tonle Sap Lake and around Phnom Penh. Vietnam lacks the forces to resist the widespread attacks by the National Army and the Cambodian people.

If the Vietnamese try to resist in one place, there is a gap in another. If they concentrate on the border, there are gaps in villages and communes inside the country. If they concentrate on defending cities and townships, the border and major transport lines would come under our increasing attacks. Therefore, they have to keep going after us. This is why on some battlefields the Vietnamese have been forced to use aircraft and artillery to assist their troops in an attempt to resist the DK forces. Even tanks have been deployed to defend transport lines. This shows that Vietnam seriously lacks fighting forces on the Cambodian battlefield.

Cambodian soldiers, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, have united and have more vigorously turned against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors; they have deserted for home or joined the DK National Army in increasing numbers. This is another serious problem facing the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, Vietnam dares not withdraw its forces from Cambodia, not even a single soldier let alone tens of thousands of them. On the contrary, Vietnam has to send reinforcement troops to Cambodia to resist the increasingly vigorous attacks by the Cambodian National Army and people and by patriotic Cambodian soldiers.

2. Vietnam has claimed it has pulled out some of its forces from Cambodia on five occasions already. Each time it said tens of thousands of soldiers were withdrawn, but in fact the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia has not changed.

The international community clearly realizes that Vietnam's partial troop withdrawals are simply troop rotations and maneuvers to cover up reinforcements which were sent to Cambodia. All evidence clearly points to the fact the Vietnam has not withdrawn and is not prepared to pull out its forces from Cambodia. Vietnam's claims of partial troop withdrawals or of a pullout in 1990 are just deceitful maneuvers to serve Vietnam's diplomatic propaganda. No one believes it.

The international community will continue to pressure Vietnam until it cannot endure it and is forced to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves in accordance with UN resolutions.

VOK COMMENTS ON PRK RADIO'S APPEAL PROGRAM

BK040709 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 Apr 87

["Political commentary": "Cambodian or Vietnamese Fatherland?"]

[Text] In its daily broadcast, Vietnam orders the puppet regime's radio to organize a program entitled: The Fatherland's Appeal. This appeal program is accompanied by melodious and nostalgic Cambodian music. The announcers also use sweet words which should make listeners feel homesick for their beloved fatherland. However, the aim of this appeal program is to rally Cambodian resistance fighters to serve Vietnam. That is why we ask this: Is it a Cambodian or Vietnamese fatherland to which the puppet radio refers?

The sweet appeal program of the puppet regime has not made any Cambodian shed tears or moved any Cambodian to abandon the struggle and serve Vietnam. The Cambodian music accompanying this appeal program has made us nostalgic for our Cambodian fatherland, against which the Vietnamese enemy is committing aggression and is trying to gradually wipe out Cambodian culture until it completely destroys everything Cambodian. The appeal program broadcast by the Heng Samrin puppet regime's radio has further heightened our resolution to struggle to liberate our Cambodian fatherland, which is being annexed by the Vietnamese bandits. The Cambodian fatherland is 181,035 square kilometers of Cambodian territory, in which Cambodian culture must survive on Cambodian territory and in Kampuchea Kraom, which was annexed not long ago by Vietnam. We want to live in our fatherland. However, we do not want to see our Cambodian fatherland controlled by Vietnamese communists.

This appeal program also constantly lies about resistance fighters in this or that group surrendering. All this is groundless and plain lying. However, we are not surprised, because this kind of propaganda is a bad habit of a communist propaganda machine. In this program, we do not want to say much about the puppet radio's deceitful appeal program because everyone knows that this program is set up under Vietnam's orders and instigation.

What we do want to talk about now is our beloved fatherland. The Cambodian fatherland, although occupied by foreigners, still belongs to Cambodians. Currently, not a single nationalist Cambodian has bowed to the Vietnamese. Cambodians still firmly adhere to the view that Cambodia is the fatherland of Cambodians and not Vietnamese. This is why Cambodian people inside the country have provided support and assistance, such as food, refuge, and information, to Cambodian resistance fighters to contribute to the struggle to liberate our beloved fatherland from the Vietnamese enemy aggressor's grip.

Therefore, the appeal program of the Heng Samrin puppet regime's propaganda machine has no effect whatsoever in drawing nationalist Cambodians to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. On the contrary, it has made every Cambodian in the country stand up to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until the final victory. Then, Cambodia will remain the fatherland of Cambodians.

PRK PROPAGANDA DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK031057 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 3 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee led by its head Khoy Khunhuor, member of the party CC, arrived here yesterday for an official visit to the Lao PDR at the invitation of the propaganda and training board of the LPRP CC.

While here, the Kampuchea delegation will exchange views with the Lao side on their world [as received]. The delegation was warmly welcomed on its arrival by Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC, head of its propaganda and training board, and other officials. Nguon Phansiphon, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

Meets Lao Counterparts

BK041148 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 4 (KPL) -- Delegations of the Lao and Kampuchean propaganda and training board met here yesterday.

The Lao side was headed at the talks by Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC, head of its Propaganda and Training Board. The Kampuchean delegation was led by Khoy Khunhuor, member of the PRPK CC, head of its Propaganda and Training Board. They briefed each other on the propaganda and training work in their respective countries, and discussed their 1987 cooperation plan.

ECONOMIC ZONE SET UP FOR HMONG FAMILIES

BK021128 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 2 (KPL) -- Following the party's policy on the preservation of the natural environment and forests, the party and administrative committees of Fouang District, Vientiane Province, have conducted a feasibility study and set up a new economic zone for 127 Hmong families. This new economic zone covers the 4 regions of Nontong, Pakhang, Phonthong, and Pak Ngoua. So far, each family in the new economic zone has been allotted 1 ha of farmland, and necessary farm tools.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORSIndonesian Envoy

BK031059 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 3 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday Bambang Sumantri, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the Lao PDR, after his presentation of credentials to the acting-president Phoumi Vongvichit.

During the friendly talk, Phoun Sipaseut congratulated the new Indonesian ambassador and wished him success in his mission here so as to contribute to the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and people, for their mutual interests, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

Australian Envoy

BK041152 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 4 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received here yesterday the new Australian ambassador to the Lao PDR, Philip Allan Jackson.

During the talk, the host and guest discussed issues on the development of relations between Laos and Australia for their mutual interests. Phoun Sipaseut wished the new ambassador success in his mission here, hereby contributing to the strengthening of the cooperation between the two nations.

Ambassador Philip Allan Jackson presented his credentials to the acting president of the Lao PDR, Phoumi Vongvichit, on March 31.

BRIEFS

FORESTRY COOPERATION WITH SRV -- Vientiane, April 3 (KPL) -- The Lao PDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed here Wednesday the minutes of talks on forestry cooperation. The document was signed by Khamouan Boupha, deputy-minister of agriculture, forestry, irrigation and cooperatives, and Nguyen Duc Quang, deputy-minister of forestry of Vietnam following their talks here. According to the document, the Vietnamese side will supply technical support to the Lao side in planning forestry protection, afforestation, forest exploitation and wood processing and distribution. The undertaking will be carried out by the state-owned forestry enterprise No. 2 in Sepone vicinity of central Savannakhet Province. Also present at the signing ceremony was Inkong Mahavong, member of the LPRP CC and minister of agriculture, forestry, irrigation and cooperatives. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 3 Apr 87 BK]

UNION DELEGATION ATTENDING CONFERENCES -- Vientiane, April 3 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions led by its vice-chairman Somboun Vongnoubountham left here on April 1 to attend trade unions conferences of some fraternal socialist countries. The delegation will attend the 10th Conference of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the 11th Conference of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, and the 11th Conference of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. The delegation was sent off at the airport here by Bouapheng Bounsoulin, secretary of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee, and other officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 3 Apr 87 BK]

PROTEST IN FRONT OF KHUKRIT'S HOME REPORTED

BK060144 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 300 army rangers staged a noisy demonstration in front of the residence of M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday morning, demanding that the former premier retract his statement which insinuated that Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut "is a communist."

Clad in combat uniforms but unarmed, the rangers arrived on five buses from their camp in Pak Thong Chai, Nakhon Ratchasima, at about 6 am. They blocked off traffic on Soi Phra Phinit, a sub-division of Soi Suan Phlu, and congregated in front of M.R. Khukrit Pramot's residence. Policemen guarding the place quickly radioed for reinforcements.

The protesters, including one who was holding a bullhorn loudspeaker, shouted that they were upset by M.R. Khukrit's criticism against Gen Chawalit whom they respect like their "father." They demanded that M.R. Khukrit come out to apologize and make amends by promising not to unfairly attack the army chief or the army again.

About 100 policemen from several nearby police stations and a group of military policemen rushed to the scene and made their way into the residence without any untoward incident. Three fire engines were also deployed nearby.

Senior police officers tried to calm down the protesters but they would not listen. Many of them charged into the gate, trying to force it open. But the policemen inside held their ground and stopped the protesters from breaking the gate down.

As the situation deteriorated senior police officers advised M.R. Khukrit to prepare to evacuate. A police van was put on standby to take the 76-year-old former premier out through a back door. In 1975 when M.R. Khukrit was leading a coalition government (consisting of 18 parties), his residence was ransacked by angry policemen who were dissatisfied with his policy of leniency toward communist suspects.

However, M.R. Khukrit told reporters afterwards he refused to flee because he was not afraid of the rangers.

As the rangers continued to push against the gate, police officers, including Deputy Police Director General Pol Lt Gen Phao Sarasin, tried to contact senior army officers to come to control the situation.

At one point, several rangers barged into the compound but were quickly pushed out by policemen. The rangers could have easily knocked down the gate and entered the compound because they outnumbered the policemen by at least two to one. But they did not try to do so.

As some of the more vocal protesters continued their tirade against M.R. Khukrit and complained about their hardships, other rangers just watched and some of them seemed to be amused by the melee.

By 10 am, however, the protesters began to calm down as several army officers arrived on the scene. Soon, a group of about 30 army officers went inside to see M.R. Khukrit.

The army officers emerged some 15 minutes later to tell the rangers that their demands would be met and that they should call off the demonstration and leave. The rangers dispersed and left on their buses at about 11 am.

M.R. Khukrit told reporters after meeting the army officers that he had never directly accused Gen Chawalit of being a communist. He said he actually believes that the general is not a communist.

He also agreed to be more careful in his writing, especially when he writes about issues that could cause misunderstanding.

He said the army officers came to see him in a friendly way. "I could understand their concern that my comments have caused confusion in the army and I regret that," he said.

However, he maintained that he distrusts ex-communist leaders like Prasoet Sapsunthon and Phin Bua-on who are advisers to the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

M.R. Khukrit has earlier charged that ISOC has been dominated by communist ideas.

Appearing in a good mood, M.R. Khukrit emphasized that he is not afraid of any form of intimidation. He also defended his right to make "academic statements."

During a seminar last Wednesday, M.R. Khukrit insinuated that Gen Chawalit is trying to set up a new type of communist system in this country and that he may have been "brainwashed" by his advisers who are ex-communists.

If making an "academic statement" is now allowed, "I've to open my university and hold a panel discussion every day," he quipped.

He also noted that Gen Chawalit made similar "academic statements in Chiang Mai recently in which he strongly criticized the political party system, saying that most of the political parties are dominated by self-centred businessmen.

"That statement was a direct attack on the members of the government," he pointed out.

'Impromptu Statement' by Khukrit

BK060148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The following is an impromptu statement made to the press by former minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot after talks with a group of army officers at his Soi Suan Phlu residence.

"This morning a group of paramilitary rangers demonstrated in front of my house. There were no violent incidents, however. It was just a normal demonstration.

"Later on, at about 10:30 a.m., a group of army officers, representing various battalion commanders, asked to see me. They came in and told me that my remarks about the army commander-in-chief [c-in-c] and communism created misunderstanding' in the armed forces and among the public throughout the country that the army c-in-c was a communist.

"I am very sorry indeed because I have never mentioned word that the army c-in-c was a communist. And even at this moment I don't believe he is a communist. I, hereby, confirm with sincerity that he is not a communist, in my eyes.

"How communism gets involved, it probably came from documents. But whether I believe it or not is my own business. It is not necessary for the others to believe like me.

"There is no request, no intimidation from the army officers. As a result of this incident, I feel that my articles, my statements, sometimes create a misunderstanding which may bring about unhappiness to certain groups of people.

"I am sorry because I have no such intention. But from now on, I will be more discreet in my writing -- that is, I will not mention anything which may be a problem, which may create disunity and misunderstanding.

"That's all I got. I speak with sincerity; I do not speak because someone intimidated me. I think you know me. If I were intimidated, there is no way. [sentence as published] The army officers came to see me with friendliness, with good behaviour, with respectability.

"They came like friends, without threat of intimidation. And I realise their unhappiness as they said that my remarks caused the confusion.

"Personally, I definitely don't want to see confusion in the armed forces. When it happened or was about to happen, I am sorry. I wish to stress this line of thinking, thank you."

Chawalit: 'I Understand' Protest

BK060150 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Army Commander-in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he understands the feelings of the rangers protesting in front of the residence of M.R. Khukrit Pramot.

Gen Chawalit noted that the rangers might be led by some army officers who were upset by M.R. Khukrit Pramot's critical remarks against the army.

"If all soldiers were monks, there would be no problem. It's not easy to control 300,000-400,000 soldiers. Everyone of them has the right to be angry," Gen Chawalit said.

"The Royal Thai Army founded the ranger force. Anyone criticizing the army is insulting the parents of the rangers," he said. The army chief was asked to comment on the demonstration of about 300 rangers at M.R. Khukrit's residence after he visited drought-stricken areas in Nakhon Ratchasima.

He said that as soon as he heard about the protest he told the commander of the ranger force (at Pak Thong Chai Camp, in Nakhon Ratchasima) to control the situation and prevent violence.

"I told the ranger commander (Maj Gen Wanchai Amphunan) that I understand the action of the protesting rangers. But I also told him I thought it was wrong," Gen Chawalit recalled.

Gen Chawalit said he wants the dispute to end peacefully and he believes no more untoward incident will occur so long as M.R. Khukrit "doesn't take any more actions."

If M.R. Khukrit is unsatisfied, I cannot predict what will happen. But I hope nothing will happen," Gen Chawalit added.

He also said he regretted the demonstration and he promised to prevent a recurrence of such an incident to the best of his ability.

Asked whether the protesters were trying to please him, Gen Chawalit who is widely recognized as the "Father of the Ranger Force" said that the rangers have feelings too. "I cannot stop them if they are acting because of their feelings," he said.

However, he also promised an investigation into the incident to see if the rangers had been instigated by anyone.

ILLEGAL HMONGS CONTINUE TO BE DEPORTED

BK050256 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thailand will continue to deport Hmong hilltribe people from Laos who have entered the country illegally, Suwit Suthanukun, secretary general of the National Security Council [NSC] told THE NATION yesterday.

He said 70 illegal Hmong immigrants have been detained for questioning. "They will also be sent back to Laos if we can prove that they entered the country illegally," he said.

"We are simply enforcing the law. We are not doing anything extraordinary," he added.

US lawmakers and the State Department have protested what they believed was "forced repatriation" of over 100 Hmong hilltribe people by Thai authorities in Loei last month.

Some US senators have also threatened to cut aid to Thailand if the "forced repatriation" continues.

The NSC secretary general, however, dismissed the threat as irrelevant. He said the US lawmakers should, instead of threatening Thailand, try to find ways to relax the refugee processing procedures and to accept more Indochinese refugees from camps in Thailand.

"Thailand is a poor country. Thailand cannot continue to admit all Indochinese refugees who want to leave their countries for a better life.

"Thailand has its own number of poor people to care for; it cannot shelter Indochinese refugees indefinitely," Suwit noted.

He also said a growing number of people in this country are complaining that the government is paying too much attention to the Indochinese refugees.

Additional pressure on Thailand from the US or other external sources could possibly cause a mass demonstration against the presence of the Indochinese refugees in Thailand, he warned.

Over 120,000 Indochinese refugees remain in Thailand, about half of them are hilltribe people, mostly Hmong, from Laos living in Ban Winai holding centre in Pak Chom District of Loei, and Chiang Kham detention centre in Payao.

The Laotian hilltribe people in Ban Winai, estimated at 41,000-60,000 actually outnumber the Thai population in Pak Chom District, estimated at 31,000.

Suwit said the Thai Government is extremely sensitive to complaints of the people in Pak Chom that they have become the "minority" in this remote district.

Suwit said the US should recognize the legitimate need of the Thai Government to protect the interests and boost the morale of the Thai people in the border area for security reasons.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT THAILAND 17-23 APR

BK031503 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his 10-member delegation will visit Thailand from 17 to 23 April for talks on bilateral relations and to attend the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of ESCAP at the invitation of the Thai Foreign Minister.

The PRC delegation is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok at 1550 on 17 April on board China Airlines flight CADEN and will be welcomed by the Thai foreign minister at Don Muang Airport. The delegation will leave for Beijing at 1100 on 23 April. The PRC foreign minister and his delegation are scheduled to hold official talks with the Thai side at the Foreign Ministry at 1800 on 17 April. After that, the Thai foreign minister will host a dinner in honor of the PRC foreign minister and his delegation.

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM, DELEGATION ARRIVE

BK050945 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] North Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Yong-nam is now on a 3-day visit to Thailand as guest of the Foreign Ministry. The visit, scheduled for 4 to 7 April, is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations with Thailand. Mr Kim and his four-member delegation will hold talks on bilateral issues, including trading opportunities, with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Monday. The two-way trade between Thailand and North Korea amounted to about 1,200 million baht last year, an increase of 3 percent from the previous year. North Korea exports steel pellets, machinery, and chemical products to Thailand, while Thailand exports mainly rice and maize to that country. Both countries established diplomatic relations in 1975.

MALAYSIA THANKED FOR RELEASING FISHERMEN

BK050939 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Thailand has sent a message to the Malaysian foreign minister to thank the Malaysian Government for releasing two Thai trawlers and crewmen. The two Thai trawlers, namely Mongkhon Chainawi One and Mongkhon Chainawi Two, were seized late last month by Malaysian authorities in the Malacca Straits while traveling to the Phuket island in the south. The release was made after owners of the trawlers petitioned that the vessels were passing through Malaysian waters with honesty and carried no fishing equipment.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said Thailand also proposed to Malaysia that both sides arrange joint sea patrols as a solution to the problem. He said Thailand also asked Malaysia to inform Thai authorities about the arrested Thai fishermen as soon as possible. Furthermore, Thailand also asked Malaysia to provide Thai interpreters for the defending of Thai fishermen facing trespassing and other charges in that country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY QUESTIONS USSR CURRICULUM

BK040225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has asked the Soviet Union to make available the curriculum vitae of 68 scholarships offered about a year ago for Thai students.

Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said that the Government will consider which scholarships were beneficial to Thailand and would further negotiate with Moscow through the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation.

He said Moscow has not given the curriculum vitae of the scholarships for many different fields of study.

Moscow gave scholarships directly to Thai students through its embassy in Bangkok in 1982.

The Soviet Embassy was told to stop the practice in 1985 by the Foreign Ministry, which said it violated official regulations.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT, DELEGATION VISIT SRV

Namelist of Delegation

BK040252 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] At the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] -- the workers party -- president of Angola, chairman of the National Assembly of the PRA, is due to arrive for an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Accompanying President Dos Santos are Comrades Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the MPLA -- the workers party -- minister of state in charge of production and minister of energy and petroleum; Afonso Van Dunem, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA --the workers party -- in charge of external affairs and minister of external relations; Evaristo Domingos, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA -- the workers party -- and minister of agriculture; Henrique de Varvalho Santos, alternate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA -- the workers party -- and minister of industry; Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of foreign trade; (Carlos Antonio Fernandes), minister of state in charge of provincial coordination; (Desiderio Cherisimo da Costa), vice minister of energy and petroleum; (Isunu Tabaresque Liberu) vice minister of transport and communications; and (Asonsao dos Santos), chief of the presidential office.

Arrival of Delegation

BK041140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] At the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA -- the labor party -- and president of the Republic of Angola and chairman of the Angolan National Assembly, arrived in Hanoi this afternoon, 4 April 1987, to pay an official friendly visit to our country.

Welcoming the delegation at the government guesthouse were Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member and foreign minister; Nguyen Than Binh, Political Bureau member and secretary of Hanoi party committee; and many other leaders of the party and the state, and the representatives of various ministries, sectors, and mass organizations of the central government and in Hanoi.

Thousands of people and students in Hanoi warmly welcomed the delegation on behalf of the people throughout the country. Large numbers of cadres of the Angolan Embassy in our country were also present at the welcoming ceremony. A great number of news agency, press, radio, and television reporters -- both domestic and foreign -- were on hand to report the welcoming ceremony.

Also, this afternoon at the government guesthouse Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; cordially received the Angolan party and state delegation led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA -- the labor party -- president of the state and National Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, which arrived in Hanoi to pay an official friendly visit to our country.

The reception took place in an atmosphere imbued with solidarity and friendship.

Leaders Receive Delegation

OWO41558 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- CPV Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh, President Truong Chinh, and Chairman Pham Van Dong received here today the visiting Angolan party and state delegation led by Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Also present on the occasion were Nguyen Co Thach and Nguyen Thanh Binh.

On behalf of the party, state and people of Vietnam, party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh warmly welcomed Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other members of the Angolan delegation who, he said, are passengers of the friendship and staunch fighters standing in the van of the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and its henchmen, for national independence, peace and stability in southern Africa and elsewhere in the world.

The Vietnamese leader expressed his firm belief that the visit would make important contributions to further enhancing the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Angola.

For his part, Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his joy to visit Vietnam, regarding it as a vivid manifestation of the time-honoured relations between the parties, states and peoples of Angola and Vietnam, he thanked the party, state and people of Vietnam for their warm welcome and hospitality.

Delegations Hold Talks

OWO41610 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- Talks were held here today between party and state delegations of Vietnam and Angola.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and the Angolan delegation by Chairman dos Santos.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Huynh Tan Phat, Nguyen Co Thach, Hoang Bich Son and other senior party and state officials.

On the Angolan side were Pedro Castro Van-Dunem Loy, Politburo member of the MPLA-workers' party, minister in charge of production, energy and oil; Afonso Van Dunem, Politburo member and secretary of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee, head of its International Department and minister for foreign affairs; and the other members of the Angolan delegation.

The two sides informed each other of activities of their parties and states. They reached unanimity in questions relating to bilateral ties as well as regional and international issues.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Banquet Honors Delegation

OW041604 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- A state banquet was given at the presidential palace here tonight by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers in honour of the high-level Angolan party and state delegation led by Chairman dos Santos.

In an atmosphere of friendship, CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Chairman dos Santos delivered speeches praising the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and expressing their wish for further development of bilateral relations for the interests of each country and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

They proposed toasts to the still greater achievements of the Vietnamese and Angolan peoples in their national construction and defence and to the fine success of friendship visit to Vietnam by the Angolan delegation.

Present at the banquet were Vietnamese party and state leaders, all the members of the Angolan delegation, and representatives of various central bodies, local offices and mass organizations.

Nguyen Van Linh's Speech

BK051625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Speech by CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at 4 April Hanoi banquet given in honor of the high-level Angolan party and state delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of Vietnam, I warmly welcomed the [words indistinct] led by Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] -- the workers party -- president of Angola, and chairman of the People's Republic of Angola now on an official friendship visit to the SRV.

Sixteen years ago, a delegation of the MPLA led by President Agostino Neto, an immortal leader of the Angolan revolution and the founder of the Angolan party and state, visited Vietnam at a time when both our countries were engaged in national liberation struggles. Today, you comrades visit us after Angola has regained independence and Vietnam has been completely liberated and is firmly going forward in the building of a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Vietnam as willed by President Ho Chi Minh in his sacred testament.

We warmly welcome you, the fighters returning victoriously from the frontline and the outstanding representatives of the Angolan people enriched with the tradition of indomitable struggle and with ardent patriotism who have fought heroically against the Portuguese colonialist regime to regain independence and freedom for their fatherland and who are now standing on the frontline of Africa in their persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid.

The victory of the revolutions in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe together with the vigorous growth of the liberation and national independence movements have changed the balance of forces more and more in favor of the revolutionary and progressive forces in Africa, and driven imperialism, colonialism, and racism to a passive position. The just cause of the Angolan people and the people of the countries in southern Africa aimed at rooting out the brutal apartheid regime and building a free peaceful, united, and developed Africa though still facing many difficulties and complexities, will certainly be crowned with success.

Since its regaining independence, led by the MPLA-workers party, the Angolan people have gradually overcome difficulties and the consequences left by the colonist regime in exercising many measures aimed at renovating the socioeconomic system, strengthening national defense and security, consolidating the party and the administration at various levels, and building a people's democratic regime with a determination to advance the country toward socialism.

Faced with the schemes and actions of aggression, interference, and destabilization carried out by the U.S. imperialists, the South African apartheid administration, and their reactionary henchmen, the heroic people and armed forces of Angola, strongly supported and assisted by the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other peace-loving and progressive forces, have achieved the unity of mind in resolutely struggling to defend their independence, sovereignty, and revolutionary gains while giving positive assistance to various national liberation movements, especially to SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] and ANC [African National Congress], thereby setting a bright example for all peoples struggling for the noble objective of our time.

You comrades visit Vietnam at a juncture that is very important to our country: the sixth CPV congress has concluded with fine success, marking the profound renovation of the party in terms of thinking, work style, and personnel organization, meeting the demands of the country, and suiting the inevitable epochal trend. With the determination of the entire party and people to unite closely with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia and enjoying the support from the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and friends, the Vietnamese people will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and ordeals in scoring new successes in socialist construction and national defense and in making contributions to the world people's struggle for peace and revolution.

In the struggle against the common enemies, that is, imperialism and colonialism, our two peoples always maintain close bonds and support and assist each other. Today, in the cause of national defense and construction, we, standing shoulder to shoulder, are all the more determined to make the militant solidarity and the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Angola develop in a more beautiful manner.

We take this opportunity to reiterate the militant solidarity and complete support of the party, government, and people of Vietnam for the just and surely victorious struggle of the fraternal Angolan people, for the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of SWAPO and for the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of ANC, and of all other people in Africa against imperialism and apartheid.

We are firmly convinced that this visit to Vietnam of the Angolan party and state delegation led by the comrade president will open up a new step of development in the existing fine relationship between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Angola.

Angolan President's Reply

BK060503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Reply address by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at 4 April state banquet in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

[Text] First of all, on behalf of the Angolan party and state delegation, I would like to thank you, comrades, for your warm hospitality. May I embrace you, comrades, and send you the solidarity, admiration, and special sentiments of the Angolan people toward the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people? In the history of their struggle, our two nations have shared similar circumstances, namely, having to cope with obstacles created by imperialism to prevent us from advancing to socialism and from bringing prosperity and happiness to our countries.

Though our visit to your beautiful and hospitable country is short, it has given us an opportunity to exchange views on issues concerning bilateral relations and the current political and economic situation in the world. These exchanges of views reflect the profound unanimity of our views on current issues; and through them we have come to realize even more clearly that in spite of the many difficulties we are both facing, bilateral cooperation has been developing well, and new forms and areas of cooperation are being opened up to better utilize the existing potentials with the aim of further consolidating the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two parties, states, and peoples.

The difficulties currently facing the developing countries have limited the capacities for more rapid development of the national economies and for the improvement of the living conditions of our two peoples. What is more, by their acts of aggression and intervention, imperialism and its henchmen have further aggravated these difficulties. In the People's Republic of Angola in particular and in southern Africa in general, such acts by the imperialist forces have become extremely brutal and barbarous. Recently, within the framework of the so-called constructive commitment policy, the South African racist authorities and the United States have carried out many wicked schemes to divert the attention of the international community, especially the African countries, from the fundamental objective of southern Africa, that is, to liberate Namibia from South African colonial rule and abolish apartheid -- the only source of permanent tension and war atmosphere in this region of Africa.

Instead of concentrating efforts and attention on implementing the UN Security Council's Resolution 435-78, the only internationally recognized valid foundation for ensuring the independence of Namibia, and effectively bringing political and diplomatic pressures to bear on the Pretoria administration to force it to negotiate for a peaceful solution with the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African patriotic forces, the imperialist forces have been trying to deceive public opinion with their false pretexts to create objective conditions for interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. On the one hand, they make the presence of Cuban troops an issue while this force has not attacked any country in the region but only helped the Angolan people in their self-defense fight against aggressive acts from outside. On the other hand, the imperialist forces are also seeking to cover up the terrorist acts of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits, an instrument of the South African racist administration.

At the same time, the United States and its allies are seeking ways to support UNITA on behalf of the South African administration. They have launched diplomatic and propaganda campaigns aimed at creating political leverage for UNITA. In any case, support for UNITA -- a surrogate terrorist organization and an instrument serving the interests of apartheid and the most conservative forces of the United States in the region -- always runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the Angolan people for complete independence. That is why our people will continue our struggle to firmly defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The situation in Southeast Asia, Central America, and the Middle East is also a cause for concern for the international community. In these regions conflicts are taking place, reflecting the tendency of imperialism to violate the most elementary principles of international law and undermine peace and the development of countries in these regions. In our opinion, these issues should be settled through political negotiations and on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of countries and the right of nations to freely choose the road toward economic and social development so as to guarantee their legitimate interests. Only on this basis will it be possible to do away with the hotbeds of tension that are threatening world peace and security and to create favorable conditions for resolving the issue of comprehensive disarmament and purifying international relations.

Finally, comrades, I wish you success in fulfilling the important tasks set forth by the sixth party congress.

SRV-Angola Joint Communique

BK051318 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1120 GMT 5 Apr 87

["Full text" of 5 April Vietnamese-Angolan Joint Communique]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, an Angolan party and state delegation led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA -- the workers party -- and president of the Angolan People's Republic paid an official friendship visit to the SRV on 4-5 April 1987.

Comrade Eduardo dos Santos and the Angolan delegation were warmly welcomed, thereby manifesting the historical relations, friendship, and solidarity between the two parties, states, and peoples.

Comrade Eduardo dos Santos and his delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chin Minh at his mausoleum and visited President Ho Chi Minh's home and office.

The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Pham Vam Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers held talks with the Angolan party and state delegation led by Comrade Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA -- the workers party -- and president of the Angolan People's Republic.

Also attending the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were: 1. Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; 2. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

3. Comrade Hoang Bich Son, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the CPV Central Committee External Affairs Department; and many other comrades.

On the Angolan side, the following comrades also attended: 1. Comrade Pedro de Castro Van-Dunen, member of the MPLA -- the workers party -- Central Committee Political Bureau, minister of state in charge of production and minister of energy and petroleum; 2. Comrade Afonso Van Dunen, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPLA -- the workers party -- Central Committee in charge of external affairs and minister of external relations; 3. Comrade Evaristo Domingos, member of the MPLA -- the workers party -- Central Committee and minister of agriculture; 4. Comrade Henrique de Varvalho Santos, alternate member of the MPLA -- the workers party -- Central Committee and minister of industry; 5. Comrade Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of foreign trade; and other members of the Angolan delegation.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of comradeship, mutual understanding, and solidarity. Both sides expressed an identity of view on various international and regional problems as well as other issues concerning relations between the two countries.

The Vietnamese side has informed [its interlocutor] of the results of the Sixth CPV Congress and of the implementation of various resolutions which, adopted by the congress, are aimed at implementing successfully the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, thereby making positive contributions to the struggle of various nations in the world for peace, national independence, and development.

The Angolan side has congratulated the success of the Sixth CPV Congress and has expressed its confidence that with their glorious revolutionary tradition, the Vietnamese people will certainly be able to achieve all the socioeconomic targets set forth by the congress.

The Angolan side has affirmed the support of the party, government, and people of Angola for the Vietnamese people's cause of national construction and defense.

Touching on the current situation in Angola, Comrade Eduardo dos Santos informed the Vietnamese side of the achievements scored by the Angolan people in their long revolutionary struggle as well as in their struggle for the defense of their territorial sovereignty and integrity. He underscored the contributions made by Angola to the cause of national liberation, particularly of those nations in southern Africa, and at the same time, emphasized the efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] in carrying out socioeconomic developments and creating material bases for socialist construction.

The Vietnamese side has warmly hailed the achievements scored by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA -- the workers party -- in the cause of defending and building a prosperous Angola in the advance toward socialism.

The Vietnamese side has affirmed its strong support for the Angolan people's heroic struggle against all the schemes and acts of aggression of the South African apartheid administration which is now being abetted and assisted by U.S. imperialism through the so-called policy of constructive engagement.

The Vietnamese side has vehemently condemned the South African apartheid administration's acts of destabilization against the PRA and he has demanded an immediate end to all its acts of aggression and a respect for Angola's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The two sides have noted with great pleasure the fine development of the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and Angola and have been firmly convinced that this visit to Vietnam by the Angolan party and state delegation will mark an important turning point in the strengthening of relations between the two parties and peoples.

The two sides have unanimously agreed that the only root cause for the existing tension and constant atmosphere of war in southern Africa lies in the warlike and aggressive policy of the South African administration backed by imperialist forces against the national independence and sovereignty of various nations in the region.

The two sides have affirmed their total support for the just struggle of the southern African people, especially the Namibian people led by SWAPO, for the right to self-determination and independence of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC as well as the struggle of other patriotic forces and for freedom and social justice.

The Vietnamese side has expressed its concern over the perfidious schemes of the South African apartheid administration and of the Reagan administration aimed at diverting the attention of the international community, particularly Africa, from the fundamental objective to be achieved in southern Africa, that is, to liberate Namibia from the ruling yoke of South African colonialism and to abolish apartheid.

The Vietnamese side demanded immediate implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435/78 on the independence of Namibia without linking this issue to any conditions contrary to the spirit and letter of this resolution.

The two sides reaffirmed their total support for the resolutions of the eighth nonaligned summit conference, especially the resolution calling for the setting up of a fund for supporting the people in southern Africa and for imposing comprehensive sanctions against the South African apartheid administration, thereby contributing to destroying apartheid from its roots.

The two sides affirmed the need to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation among countries having different political and social systems.

The Angolan side hailed the policy of peace full of goodwill and the constructive initiatives of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK.

The Angolan side hailed and highly valued the PRK's and SRV's decision on the annual partial Vietnamese troop withdrawals from Cambodia -- which will be completed by the year 1990 -- and expressed the hope that foreign countries will cease their support for the genocidal Pol Potist clique as this constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

The Angolan side held that the resumption of dialogue in the advance toward normalizing relations between Vietnam and China is an important factor for peace and security in this region.

The two sides expressed concern over the ever-worsening international situation as a result of the imperialist force's policy of an intensified arms race. In this context, the two sides hailed the constructive Soviet peace initiatives, especially Comrade Gorbachev's 28 February 1987 statement, and affirmed the need to increase the cooperation among peace-loving and progressive forces in the world in the struggle against the danger of war to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to end the arms race, and to consolidate world peace and security.

The two sides support the New Delhi Declaration on the principle of a world free from nuclear weapons and nonuse of force in international relations.

The two sides support the efforts of the DPRK to achieve peaceful national unification and its proposals for establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula and for holding military-political talks between North and South Korea.

Both sides strongly support the struggles of countries in the Middle and Near East against imperialism and Zionism, especially the just struggle of the Palestine people under the PLO's leadership which is aimed at regaining the rights of inviolability, including the rights of self-determination and the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestine.

Both sides wish that the Iran-Iraq war will end soon on the basis of respecting each other's independence, sovereignty, and interests.

Both sides express concern over the increasing tension in the Central American region caused by imperialism in the expansion of its policy and action of intervention to sovereign countries; and welcome the Contadora group's efforts aimed at implementing its policy of peace in the region.

Both sides stress the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the general struggle of nations for peace, national independence, and progress against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and Zionism.

Both sides are pleased at the splendid success of these talks and high-level exchanges of views, and affirm their desire to further strengthen the friendly relations, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

On behalf of the Angolan delegation and on his own behalf, Comrade dos Santos sincerely thanked the Vietnamese party, state, and people for their welcome full of fraternal affection.

President Eduardo dos Santos invited Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to pay an official friendship visit to the Angolan People's Republic. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh accepted the invitation with pleasure. The schedule will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Hanoi on 5 April 1987

Angolan Delegation Departs

BK050550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] This morning, 5 April, at the government guest house, a send-off ceremony was solemnly held for the Angolan party and state delegation led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] workers party, president of the People's Republic, and chairman of the People's Assembly, which had concluded its official friendship visit to our country with fine success.

Attending the send off ceremony for Comrade Dos Santos and members of his delegation were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Comrade Pham The Duet, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and many other leaders of our party and state. Also present were representatives of a number of ministers and sectors, organs, and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi.

The send-off ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere of affection, close comradeship, and total mutual understanding.

During their friendship visit to our country, Comrade dos Santos and members of his delegation were cordially received by our highest party and state leaders. The high-level Angolan party and state delegation held talks with our party and state representatives. The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of our country gave a state banquet in honor of Chairman dos Santos and members of his delegation.

Before its departure from our country this morning, 5 April, the high-level Angolan party and state delegation visited the mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh, and also his office and living quarters.

VIETNAM TO WITHDRAW MORE TROOPS FROM CAMBODIA

OWO41311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi, April 4 KYODO -- Vietnamese military sources said Saturday Hanoi plans to withdraw troops from Kampuchea between June and August this year.

The sources ruled out the possibility of troops withdrawals during May.

They said the forthcoming troop pullout will be larger in scale than one carried out last year in which an estimated 10,000 troops were withdrawn.

The sources declined to disclose the exact number of Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea suggesting only that the size is smaller than Western estimates of 140,000 men.

Vietnam has conducted partial troop withdrawals from Kampuchea annually since 1982.

BRIEFS

TRI AN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT -- Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists at the construction site of the Tri An hydroelectric project are concentrating efforts on ensuring the safety of the project during the rainy season this year. On 26 March alone, as many as 50,000 cubic meters of dirt and stone were embanked at the project. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Mar 87 BK]

AUSTRALIARALLIES HELD TO PROTEST SOVIET TREATMENT OF JEWS

BK050649 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Anti-Soviet rallies are being held in several capital cities today to protest against the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. Members of the Jewish community and some parliamentarians say they are staging the rallies outside the Soviet Consulate in Sydney and other locations in Melbourne and Perth. The protestors are calling on the Soviet authorities to permit religious freedom in the Soviet Union and allow more Jews to emigrate to Israel.

NEW ZEALANDPRIME MINISTER UNHURT IN CAR ACCIDENT

BK030902 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Wellington, New Zealand, April 3 (AFP) -- A 36-year-old man was recovering in hospital Friday after being struck by a car driven by Prime Minister David Lange, police said here.

A spokesman for Mr Lange said in a statement that the prime minister had been driving to a late-night shop to buy razor blades when his car collided with man.

A hospital spokesman said that the man, Michael Johnson, was in a satisfactory condition with leg and head injuries. Mr Lange was not hurt.

A Transport Ministry spokesman said the accident would take about two weeks to investigate.

"If the facts indicate any offence, action will be taken," the spokesman said, adding that if no offence was committed, then "no action will be taken."

Mr Lange is noted for his love of driving and often uses his own car rather than his official vehicle and chauffeur.

He recently competed in two salon-car meetings and, while not winning, gained the respect of several New Zealand professionals who competed against his modified red Ford Laser.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH MOKHTAR

BK031405 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam has said South-South cooperation is very important within the Nonaligned Movement, and North Korea and Indonesia have agreed to further its development. Kim Yong-nam said this to newsmen in Jakarta today after holding a meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Meanwhile, Minister Mokhtar said they discussed the convening of a ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation next June in Pyongyang, North Korea. Kim expressed the hope that Minister Mokhtar will attend this meeting. However, an Indonesian delegation is likely to be led by another minister since it will coincide with the ASEAN ministerial meeting. The convening of the ministerial meeting in Pyongyang was embodied in a resolution issued by the nonaligned summit in Harare last October.

MOKHTAR ON JAPANESE BUSINESS DEALS WITH SRV

BK031355 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The ASEAN member countries have expressed concern over a plan by a number of Japanese private businessmen to establish business dealings with and provide long-term loans to Vietnam. In Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the ASEAN countries do not want other countries to take early action because this will harm ASEAN's efforts to settle the Cambodian issue. ASEAN is against economic assistance to and trade relations with Hanoi before the Cambodian issue is settled.

AIRLINER CRASHES AT MEDAN AIRPORT

BK041344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 (AFP) -- An Indonesian jet went up in flames after being hit by a bolt of lightning on arrival at Medan airport on the Indonesian island of Sumatra Saturday, killing an unspecified number of people including a Japanese diplomat, the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced.

The Japanese diplomat was identified as Shoji Onishi, deputy chief of the Japanese Consulate-General in Medan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The DC-9 of the Indonesian national airline Garuda was on its way from Banda Atieh to Jakarta via Medan, the spokesman added.

The accident took place at 15:30 local time (0830 GMT), the spokesman said, quoting an official cable from the Japanese Consulate-General in Medan.

The body of Mr. Onishi was identified by his wife Yoko. Three other names, which sound Japanese, were on the passenger list, the cable said.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR SAYS PROTECTIONISM WILL IMPOVERISH ALL

BK030955 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0829 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 3 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Protectionism is the surest way to reduce world trade and impoverish the already poor, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Friday. The markets will shrink not only for products of developing countries, but also those of developed countries as well, he added in his keynote address at the 37th semi-annual Asia-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce (APCAC) conference here. APCAC represents the interest of 35,000 businessmen and 6,500 business entities from 18 American Chambers of Commerce in the Asia Pacific region.

Dr Mahathir said reduced world trade in the end will impoverish all of us, both developed and developing countries. He commended the APCAC delegates in making the U.S. Government appreciate the need to reject protectionism in their current three day meeting here. He said despite the publicly declared commitment to deregulation, governments are much more involved in regulating world trade, urged on by the very people who demand less government interference.

GHAJAR TO RUN FOR UMNO DEPUTY PRESIDENT

BK031007 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0920 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 3 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba announced Friday his acceptance of nomination to contest the post of deputy president of UMNO (the United Malay National Organisation), the dominant party of the ruling National Front coalition.

His acceptance of the nomination, made by several divisions of the party, had been widely predicted. Traditionally, the UMNO president and deputy president have become prime minister and deputy prime minister of the nation. But the party's general assembly due on April 24, has this time, aroused exceptional interest in that both top party posts are expected to be challenged.

With his acceptance, two candidates have confirmed their participation in the contest for the deputy presidency. The other is incumbent Musa Hitam, who had last year resigned from the deputy premiership, over differences with Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed. The President's post, held by Dr Mahathir is expected to be challenged by Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, who has said he will decide on April 11.

Will Remain Deputy Premier

BK040949 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Mr Ghafar Baba will continue to be the deputy premier even if he fails to win the post of deputy president of UMNO [United Malay National Organization]. Mr Ghafar yesterday confirmed his decision to take on incumbent Datuk Musa Hitam for the UMNO deputy president in the party election on the 23d of this month.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur that the criteria for the appointment of his deputy is that the deputy prime minister should be able to work closely with the premier. The prime minister said it is not necessary to hold party posts in order to hold government posts. He pointed out that there are many persons who hold no party posts but were appointed ministers.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said it was only fair that Mr Ghafar contest the deputy president post due to the many nominations he has received. In addition, it will be better if the deputy prime minister is also the party deputy president.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said he is sure he will be challenged for the president's post even though the expected challenger, Tengku Razaleigh, who is trade and industry minister, has not made any announcement.

SINGAPORE

MEMBER OF CHINESE TRADE MISSION REPORTED MISSING

BK060445 Hong Kong AFP in English 0441 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Singapore, April 6 (AFP) -- A 31-year-old woman member of a visiting Chinese trade mission has been reported missing here police said Monday. A police spokesman said that an official of the trade delegation, Nian Chenggong, has lodged a report with police on Thursday that Peng Jian, a clerk, was missing. Miss Peng was last seen by colleagues at their hotel on Wednesday evening.

The spokesman said Miss Peng was believed to be still in Singapore. A bulletin had been circulated to all channels, including border police, on her disappearance.

The Singapore Chinese-language LIAN HE WAN BAO daily quoted sources as saying that Miss Peng had taken her passport and 15,000 Singapore dollars (about 7,000 U.S.) which was to have been used for hotel expenses. But the spokesman said that police had not been informed of this.

The trade mission arrived in Singapore on March 6 to promote company products and to do market research. A hotel source quoted by THE STRAITS TIMES said the delegation had checked out but official sources were unable to say whether members of the mission were still in Singapore.

BERNAMA VIEWS TRADE PROSPECTS WITH USSR

BK030811 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0631 GMT 3 Apr 87

["BERNAMA news analysis" by Zalkafly Baharuddin]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 3 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Will Malaysia's relations with the Soviet Union rise to a higher and more active plane after 20 years of diplomatic relations and annual trade surpluses at a 1:15 ratio over the last five years? A host of inter-governmental agreements on trade, air communications and economic and technical cooperation have spawned [as received] off since Malaysian-Soviet relations first took form on April 3, 1967. Other than having Aeroflot fly into Kuala Lumpur, trade relations have been significant and are still of vital importance.

However, the Soviet Union has of late voiced its dissatisfaction over Malaysia's lack of interest in buying more to narrow the severe trade gap.

"Obviously, trade is not a one-way street," said Soviet Union Ambassador F. I. Potapenko here, adding that the buyer always looked for more profitable terms to purchase goods. "Accordingly, he (the buyer) is in a position to change markets," he told BERNAMA, implying there would come a time when the Soviet Union might be buying fewer Malaysian commodities if the present trade imbalance is not changed. Last year, the Soviet Union, a traditional buyer of Malaysian rubber, palm oil, tin and a number of other (?products), including cocoa, recorded imports of M\$440 million (U.S. \$1 is about M\$2.5) while Malaysia only bought about M\$6 million worth of Soviet fertilisers and Tibetan medicine including hooves and deer extracts.

Soviet frustration over the trade imbalance was sounded in President Mikhail Gorbachev's overtures in Vladivostok late July last year saying the Soviet Union [words indistinct] Pacific nation, would try to invigorate bilateral relations with other countries in the region. According to Soviet officials, the trade deficit, which the Soviets suffer with all ASEAN countries, offers an opportunity towards upgrading relations, and facilitating Moscow's projected high profile within the area. Despite political overtures in the Vladivostok speech, the officials said, "we cannot ignore the glaring trade imbalance," hinting that something ought to be done to appease the Soviets.

In this, Malaysia cannot afford complacency as other countries within the region are exporting similar commodities. If the Soviets decide to move their import base, Malaysia could lose [word indistinct] foreign exchange earnings.

On their part, the Soviets would have to be more competitive and step up their sales pitch more aggressively to penetrate the Malaysian market. The officials said the Soviets must be clear in their approach, no matter in what area "as we do not want failures or white elephants on our hands."

"We have seen examples of Soviet joint ventures with other Third World countries and these do not seem to work very well," they added.

Another area which might be enhanced over the coming years is that of cultural relations as in the words of Encik Potapenko: "It seems to me that Malaysians are not all well-acquainted with the Soviet Union."

"If [words indistinct] as a rule, gives rise to fear," he said, adding that frequent communications were necessary to overcome existing apprehension and suspicion. There are suggestions that Malaysia send students for post-graduate study in medicine, physical education and the arts, including music and ballet. However, these would be for only about six months, as longer courses were not conducive to Malaysian needs, the officials said. Malaysia should also take note of other developments in the domestic and international scene in its relations with the Soviet Union.

Moscow last year invited companies in socialist, developing and capitalist countries to start joint ventures as part of a programme to extend Soviet foreign trade ties. At the same time, a number of Soviet ministries and enterprises received the right to deal directly in world markets. Previously, the Ministry of Foreign Trade monopolised all import and export business. These changes in trade and economic policies that would indirectly encourage consumerism in the Soviet Union must be noted by the Malaysian private sector.

Though foreign business interests have been cautious and no final contracts have been sealed so far to set up joint ventures on Soviet territory, feelers by the private sectors are necessary now. "When they begin to feel the changes there, our private sector might be able to detect a very conducive atmosphere for them to commit themselves. In this way Malaysia would not be left behind in the uptake of the Soviet economy," the officials said.

As the free world economy shrinks with an increasing tendency towards protectionism, the Malaysian private sector cannot ignore the Soviet market for manufactured goods, they added.

DEFENSE MILITARY PROTESTS SWEDISH ARMS BAN

BK041139 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Apr 87 p 1

[By Lai Yew Kong]

[Excerpt] The Government yesterday protested against Sweden's "sudden and unexpected" move to suspend the export of weapons here and froze all further official purchases of Swedish arms and other materials.

A protest note was handed to the Swedish Ambassador, Mr Arnold Willen, when he was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This followed the Swedish government's announcement of the suspension on Wednesday [1 April] -- its second such action against Singapore since 1985 -- in the wake of recent disclosures by Bofors, Sweden's largest arms manufacturer, that weapons had been smuggled to third countries via the Republic.

It is learnt that yesterday, the Defence Ministry also instructed its heads of departments, with immediate effect, not to make contracts with any Swedish companies or organisations on defence or other materials without proper authorisation.

The government-owned Sheng Li group of defence-related companies was also advised to review its business dealings with Swedish companies and organisations.

It is understood that the move to avoid buying from Sweden came about because of doubts on the Swedes' reliability as suppliers for defence materials and the way the Swedish government had conducted itself.

Sources said the readiness of the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] depended critically on a reliable supply of defence materials but the vagaries of behaviour of the Swedish authorities had made it necessary for Singapore to stop doing business with them.

The suspension of arms exports is seen as a move by the Swedish government to divert local political pressure as it investigate the country's weapons manufacturing companies.

The Defence Ministry directive is in the form of a circular, signed by its Deputy Secretary (Technology), Mr Teo Ming Kian.

It is also understood that the ministry is monitoring deliveries in outstanding contracts with the Swedes and would consider legal action if there are delays.

When contacted, the head of the Defence Ministry's Public Affairs Department, Major David Ong, would only confirm that a circular had been sent but declined to disclose the contents.

He also declined comment when asked about reports that Bofors had disposed of its 40 per cent holding in the Allied Ordnance Company of Singapore, which is a Sheng Li Subsidiary.

The ministry, in a statement yesterday, said that Sweden's Nobel Industries -- Bofors' parent company -- stated on Monday that several countries like Switzerland, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands and Britain, besides Singapore, were involved in the illegal shipment of Swedish arms to countries on Sweden's embargo list. (Swedish Law bans the sale of arms, directly or indirectly, to all countries at war or in areas of unrest.)

In particular, Nobel stated that its "involvement in Singapore may have systematically been used for unauthorised reexports of arms".

Also, on that day, Mr Willen, the Swedish Ambassador Heyban informed the Foreign Ministry that his government was not making any allegations against the Singapore Government and was not blaming the latter for any non-compliance with enduser certificates, said the statement, adding: "He expressed Sweden's desire to seek a joint clarification of this matter in a dialogue between representatives of the two governments. Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to consider any specific proposals from the Swedish government."

On Wednesday, the Swedish government announced that pending discussions with Singapore, it would no longer consider any matters concerning exports of defence materials to Singapore. The statement went on to trace the first arms ban imposed on Singapore by Sweden in August 1985.

This ban came as a result of allegations that RBS 70 anti-aircraft missiles had been supplied to Bahrain and Dubayy through Singapore.

The ban was lifted two months later when the Swedish government satisfied itself that the missiles for which the Defence Ministry here had issued end-user certificates were indeed for exclusive use by the SAF [Singapore Armed Forces] and had not been exported to any other country. [passage omitted]

MINISTER REACTS TO MALAYSIAN 'INTERVENTION'

BK311247 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Mar 87 p 1

[By Ahmad Osman]

[Text] Dr Ahmad Mattar yesterday issued the strongest warning yet from a Singapore minister against open intervention in the Republic's sensitive domestic issues by Malaysian politicians and press commentators.

These interventions, he said, could lead to social chaos and even bloodshed if they were left unchecked.

"Do not use us, Malay Singaporeans, as expendable ammunition in your domestic political in-fighting," the Environment Minister and Minister-in-charge of Muslim affairs told the Malays in Malaysia.

"It is us, not you, who will have to cope with the consequences of your political adventurism," he said at the opening of a People's Action Party [PAP] seminar on Challenges in Nation-Building.

Dr Mattar said Malaysian Malays had done great harm to Malay Singaporeans because of the spate of criticisms over the visit of Israeli President Chaim Herzog and remarks made by Brigadier-General (Reservist) Lee Hsien Loong on the position of Malay Singaporeans in the Singapore Armed Forces.

The statements of these Malaysians set back by many years the easy and constructive relations developed between Malay and non-Malay Singaporeans, said Dr Mattar, who is also adviser to the PAP's City West District, which organised yesterday's seminar.

"As a result of the racial tirade that you have directed at the elected Government of Singapore as being racist, an enemy of Islam and a base for Zionism, Malay Singaporeans have, for no rhyme or reason and through no fault of theirs, been made the objects of suspicion among the non-Malays here.

"Your actions can lead to the isolation of Malay Singaporeans," said Dr Mattar, who stressed that the Herzog affair showed that racial harmony in Singapore could not be taken for granted.

He also made it clear to Malay Singaporeans that once the political in-fighting in Malaysia was over, the Malaysian politicians would not help repair the damage they caused.

And while the challenges of bringing Malay Singaporeans into the mainstream of national life were formidable, the community would be able to overcome the difficulties with the co-operation of the non-Malay political leaders.

These leaders, he said, were more concerned with the progress of Malay Singaporeans than "some foreign politicians who neither care nor understand our problems".

His toughly-worded speech was the strongest reaction yet from a Singapore minister to criticisms from across the Causeway which were sparked off by the Herzog visit in November last year.

That visit, he argued, was a matter of the past for many Singaporeans, including the Malays here who, like the non-Muslims in Malaysia, had also accepted the economic and political realities in their country.

But since the departure of President Herzog, the Malaysian Malays had stepped up their attacks and even accused Singapore of wanting to invade Johor.

"In fact, Malaysia is the only ASEAN partner which has allowed its political leaders to openly intervene in our sensitive domestic issues which, as you and I well know, can lead to social chaos and, if unchecked, even to bloodshed," Dr Mattar said.

What disturbed him, Dr Mattar said, was that even rational men were among the Malaysians capitalising on the anti-Singapore stand to score political points.

"Presumably, these moderates have joined in because they don't want to be outflanked by the political opportunists," he said.

Although he was not against open discussions of differences of views and conflicts of interest between neighbours, such issues must be perceived as genuine and not fabricated for ulterior reasons. And the object of open discussions must be to find mutually-satisfactory solutions to these differences.

"We have our own way of doing things," he said. "We set our own standards, just as Malaysia sets its own. They may differ, but that does not give either party a right to pass judgment on what the other does.

"I am sure the Malaysian government too is cautious about non-Malay participation in sensitive areas of the Malaysian administration, both administrative and military," said Dr Mattar who made it plain that no where else in the world was Muslim minority better treated than in Singapore.

Maintaining unity and harmony was a major talking point at the seminar to forge a consensus on the National Agenda of major issues facing Singapore.

USSR TO BUILD COAL POWER PLANT IN ISABELA

HK040456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 4 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 4 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has offered to build a coal-fired power plant in the Philippines in cooperation with a consortium from Finland, the official PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Saturday.

The 350-million-dollar project, expected to generate 300 megawatts, is to be built in the northeastern province of Isabela, PNA said, quoting Philippine Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor.

PNA said the plant would provide for an expected power shortage in the early 1990's due to the Philippine Government's decision to mothball its first nuclear power plant, constructed by the U.S. firm Westinghouse.

The Isabela project calls for the development of a coal mine to produce low-grade lignite coal to be used on the plant, PNA said.

A Japanese-funded coal project in Calaca Town in Batangas Province south of Manila would match the Soviet offer, it added.

The Soviet Union has also offered to set up a fish and agricultural product processing plant at a state-owned shipyard south of Manila, Mr. Melchor was reported as saying.

A Soviet mission to the Philippines recently signed a memorandum of agreement with the state-owned National Power Corporation (NPC) to set up a five-year power plant project in Isabela, Mr. Melchor said.

The ambassador said Manila had no money to finance the project and does not want to borrow money either, and that the NPC may have to pay back the construction cost from revenues earned in its operation, PNA said.

"I think it is a very good deal," PNA quoted Mr. Melchor as saying.

More on Coal Plant

HK050657 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Cristina Pastor]

[Text] The Soviet Union will build a coal-fed power plant in Isabela to provide about half of the electricity that the abandoned nuclear plant in Bataan should have generated.

Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor said yesterday work on the 300-megawatt plant in Isabela's Cauayan Region will start in one or two months. The plant will be finished in five years.

It will be the first big project put up by the Soviet Union in the Philippines under the Aquino Administration. The Soviets are also building a 300-megawatt coal-fed plant in Batangas, but it was started sometime in 1985.

The Isabela plant will supply the power needs that should have been coming from the \$2.1 billion nuclear facility in Bataan. Construction of the 620-megawatt plant was stopped because of growing protest over the nuclear risks it posed.

Construction of the \$350 million Isabela plant will be supervised by the Finnish consortium Finnstory, Melchor said.

He said he expected the Americans "not to be silent" on the project. He did not elaborate.

"I think this is a very good deal," he told reporters at a press conference. "This is a private joint agreement and will not add to our debt burden because we will pay them off with the revenue this plant, when generating, will earn."

The coal plants, according to Melchor, are the "best replacements" for the nuclear one because they would make use of local lignite which is easy to burn and transport.

The other advantage, he said, was the cost. He said he told the Soviets the Philippines would "not want to borrow money."

In a report to outgoing Soviet Ambassador Vadim Shabalin, National Power Corporation officials said the project should be evaluated in terms of the returns of foreign exchange saved against foreign exchange invested.

"There will be a net saving of around 3.6 million barrels of oil consumption annually.... The Isabela coal mining complex is expected to raise the gross regional income by around P5 million per year considering that Cagayan Valley is among the lowest per capita income areas of the country," the report said.

"There is no other alternative course of action available to the country but to avail of the Soviet offer to supply the coal-fired thermal plants to avert a crippling power shortage," Melchor has written Economic Planning Secretariat Solita Monsod last year.

Melchor said the Government had a choice of two modes of payment: One is from the revenues to be generated from the plant, the other is from the earnings from the Soviet-owned shipyard in Batangas.

The construction of the coal plant would necessarily entail the entry of Soviet technicians, Melchor said, branding as "narrow interpretation" speculations linking the construction to Soviet espionage.

The Soviet and Finnish technicians have signed a memorandum of understanding with Napocor officials and had done on-site surveys in Isabela.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW MINIMIZES 'RED SCARE'

HK040318 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Philippine ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics yesterday minimized the Red scare from the Soviet Union, saying that the USSR policy is not to support revolution in Third World countries. Ambassador Alejandro Melchor, Philippine envoy to Moscow, said that the local insurgency problem and the Soviet threat are two different things. During the 27th Party Congress Melchor pointed out that the Soviet Union and the USSR leadership adopted the policy that it is not of their interest to support revolution in Third World countries.

AQUINO SAID TO REPEAL ALL 'REPRESSIVE' DECREES

HK031317 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] All Marcos decrees that are "repressive, oppressive, grant monopoly and invite cronyism" will be repealed before Congress convenes in July, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said yesterday.

On vigilante groups, he said that while Government is still studying what policy to take, the "basic concepts" that would guide this policy are:

-- Government can never allow citizens arms unless these are licensed.

-- The citizen's right to form associations will be respected as long as their purposes are not illegal.

Arroyo told reporters the Palace has received pages of recommendations from various departments on what Marcos decrees should be repealed or amended. He did not say how many these decrees are, but said it was on Malacanag's motion that the departments submitted to the Cabinet Assistance System studies on what to do with decrees affecting their agencies.

The Presidential Committee on Human Rights proposed among other things the repeal of decrees that created courts martial and raised penalties for national security offenses to death or life imprisonment.

Other proposals came from the National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Finance, Department of General Services, Presidential Commission on Good Government and Department of Agriculture and Food.

Asked why the Palace would like the decrees repealed before Congress convenes, Arroyo said the action was needed to "clear the deck."

On the vigilante groups, Arroyo refused to comment on how his "basic concept" would affect the Alsa Masa [People's Uprising] which operates in Davao City. He said he has to wait for the official report to be submitted by Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto and Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer.

Though media have reported and Ileto and Ferrer have admitted that Alsa Masa carried firearms and the Nakasaka [People United for Peace] of Davao del Sur carried dangerous weapons, Arroyo said, "I cannot argue with news and unofficial sources."

Further on Decrees, Election

BK051338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, Philippines, 5 April (AFP) -- The Philippine Government is to repeal several presidential decrees issued by Ferdinand Marcos, it was announced here Sunday, as President Corazon Aquino warned that the fight against her predecessor was not yet over.

Both Mrs Aquino and leading opposition figures campaigned Sunday for their candidates in May 11 Senate elections.

Blas Ople, who had been Mr Marcos's labour minister, escaped unhurt when his plane caught fire shortly before taking off from the central island of Cebu, where he had been campaigning Saturday for his Grand Alliance for Democracy, press reports said.

The presidential palace here released Sunday a list of decrees which have been recommended for repeal or amendment under the provisions of a new Philippine Constitution endorsed in a plebiscite in February.

They include decrees granting the president and his agents absolute immunity from suit, denying political offenders permits for public rallies, widening the scope for subversion cases and raising the penalty for such crimes to life imprisonment or death.

Mrs Aquino had promised to repeal Mr Marcos's so-called "repressive decrees," most of them issued under his martial law rule from 1972 to 1981, shortly after she was swept to power in a revolt early last year.

In a statement Sunday, opposition senatorial candidate Vicente Puyat also urged Mrs Aquino to repeal "the economically repressive decrees which allowed Marcos and company to exercise almost total control of the economy and to plunder the country's wealth and resources."

Mrs Aquino faced heckling over her choice of five Senate candidates as she addressed some 5,000 people in the central Philippine city of Tacloban, eyewitnesses said, as some of the crowd called the name of a candidate she did not endorse.

She also reiterated earlier warnings to voters to guard against electing people similar to Mr Marcos to the Senate, adding that the fight against Mr Marcos was not yet over.

"I believe that the fight against Marcos has not yet ended because what Marcos did to us for 20 years, we cannot just forget," she said.

The opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy, led by sacked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Mr Ople, held a campaign rally in the same city late Saturday.

Mr Ople and another opposition candidate, Edith Rabat, narrowly missed an accident when their plane caught fire as it was about to take off from the central island of Cebu where they earlier campaigned Saturday, press reports said.

Mrs Aquino also campaigned in Daet Town south of Manila Sunday to some 6,000 people, eyewitnesses said.

AQUINO URGES UNITY; NPA SUSPECT ARRESTED AT RALLY

HK060144 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] President Aquino raised the issue of the Marcos tyranny [words indistinct] in her campaign speeches yesterday [5 April] in Camarines Norte and Leyte. She asked voters to [words indistinct] and prevent a repetition of the Marcos government.

In Tacloban City, President Aquino said her fight against Marcos is continuing. Her remarks were in response to opposition charges that the administration is not addressing itself to the problems of the nation but is still utilizing the anti-Marcos issue. In Daet, Camarines Norte, President Aquino called for national unity, saying only in unity can the nation solve its many problems.

Earlier, at the Tacloban City square, military intelligence agents arrested a suspected NPA man 1 hour before President Aquino was scheduled to address a Tacloban City rally. The name of the suspected rebel was not disclosed but [words indistinct] is under investigation at a nearby military camp in southern Leyte. [Words indistinct] authorities confiscated a 45-caliber pistol and a hand grenade from the man.

Arrested Suspect Named

BK051604 Hong Kong AFP in English 1558 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 5 (AFP) -- Police arrested a suspected communist rebel during a campaign rally for Senate election candidates attended by President Corazon Aquino in the central city of Tacloban Sunday, a police official said.

Doming Maray, 42, a village leader, was identified by witnesses as one of the principal suspects in the shooting of a government militiaman last month in La Paz town near Tacloban, local police commander Colonel Lorenzo Mateo said in a telephone interview. He added that Mr. Maray was "suspected to be one of the active leaders" of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the area.

The military had been conducting a manhunt for Mr Maray since the March 18 killing, he added.

Col. Mateo said Mrs. Aquino was already on stage with some of her candidates when the police cornered Mr. Maray, who tried to resist arrest but was overpowered by policemen. Government spokesmen said they knew nothing about the arrest.

AQUINO FAMILY ACCUSED OF 'ILLICIT' BUSINESS DEALS

HK031249 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[By Benjie Guevarra, Chit Estella, and Elmer Mercado]

[Excerpts] Opposition senatorial candidate Vicente "Teng" Puyat accused the government of political vendetta yesterday after being ousted Tuesday as president of the family-owned Manila Banking Corp., one of the country's leading commercial banks.

Another opposition senatorial candidate, former Sen. Rene Espina, charged that two of the President's brothers-in-law may have possibly acquired by illicit means Security Bank and two other top firms said to be owned by the family of deposed President Marcos. [passage omitted]

In a talk with newsmen. Espina said that Lakas ng Bayan campaign manager Paul Aquino and Ricardo "Baby" Lopa have also taken over Mantrade and the First Manila Management Group of Companies believed to be owned by Marcos's brother-in-law, former Ambassador Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez.

Espina cited statements made by a top banking leader who he did not name. He failed to present any documented evidence to substantiate the charges.

Reached for comment, Paul Aquino laughed off Espina's charges and denied that he owned any share in Security Bank and that he was sitting in its board as a director.

"My only involvement there is that I am trying, together with two other groups, to sell a computer system," Aquino told MALAYA, "and it looks like we're going to lose (the deal)."

Lopa, commenting on the same charges, said the companies acquired from his group by former Ambassador Romualdez are all under the jurisdiction of the PCGG. He admitted that the proposed to the PCGG to buy five percent of the companies. His group, he said, offered to buy another 10 percent.

The offer to buy, he said, was made one year ago "and the PCGG is still sitting on it." On Espina's unsubstantiated claim that he was one of the major buyers of Security Bank, Lopa said: "I have zero holdings, and the records of the Central Bank can prove that." [passage omitted]

Charges of Corruption Denied

HK031251 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno today answered new charges brought by an opposition senatorial candidate Rene Espina alleging that relatives of President Aquino were enriching themselves through government and private institutions. According to Benigno, the candidate did not even bother to prove his allegations which he said were groundless. Ben Almida reads Benigno's press statement.

[Begin recording in English] Senator Espina is [words indistinct]. Neither Ricardo Baby Lopa nor Paul Aquino, brothers-in-law of the president, sits in the board of Security Bank and Trust Company. A telephone call to the Security Bank and Trust Company could have given him the right answers. Mr Espina's allegations that Mantrade and the first management group of companies are owned by close relatives of Mrs Aquino is even worse. Mantrade, which is owned by First Manila Management Group of Companies, was owned, before the imposition of martial law, by the Cojuangco family or the president to the extent of (?60) percent. Another 16 percent was owned by the Lopa and Siuchi family. The Cojuangco family lost Mandtrade, Pantranco and even the first United Bank under the pressure of the United Coconut Planters Bank during the martial law period. All they have left were Hacienda Luisita and Liberty Insurance, a medium-sized nonlife insurance company. Ricardo Lopa, a presidential brother in law, tried to recover the 16 percent interests of the Lopa and Siuchi family, not the Cojuangco interest. Up to now, the Lopa and Siuchi families have not recovered it. Neither is he the president or chairman of the board, though an official of the corporation. A check with Presidential Commission on Good Government can bear this out.

Mr Espina fired a cheap shot and he knows it.

We have just read to you, in full, the prepared statement of Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno. From the news report section, Ben Almida reporting. [end recording]

MILITARY SUSTAINS CURRENT REBEL OFFENSIVE

HK040252 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] command yesterday said the military will sustain its current offensive against the NPA rebels all over the country with improved combat tactics and intelligence operations. The raids are part of a larger mission to protect the people and maintain peace and order. The thrust of the all-out offensive were discussed at a command conference in Camp Aguinaldo yesterday presided by Defense Secretary Rafael Iloilo and Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. Both Secretary Iloilo and General Ramos said the success of the antiinsurgency campaign depends on better combat tactics and improved gathering of intelligence information.

Over 2000 Rebels Surrender

HK030211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Two thousand one hundred and sixty rebels have already surrendered under the government's rehabilitation program for rebels and are being cared for by the government in 66 Bayanihan [Community Cooperative Spirit] Centers throughout the country. Four thousand three hundred more rebels are expected to come down from the hills soon. These encouraging developments were reported by the Social Welfare Undersecretary Karina David. She said the 4,300 rebels still in hiding have sent surrender feelers -- 3,000 of them are in Davao City and Davao del Norte. David said President Aquino has already released P1.8 million for the rebel returnees' program. Ten million pesos more are expected to be released this week.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO KALINGA-APAYAO IN LUZON

HK040256 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] More troops were sent to Paco Valley in Kalinga-Apayao to pursue some 500 communist rebels escaping the 6-day full-scale military offensive in the area. The troops numbering about 800 were deployed around the site of the guerrilla training base of the New People's Army operating in Northern Luzon. Military officials said the rebel based [word indistinct] reserved as the general headquarters of the Northern Luzon commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines, headed by a certain Ignacio Capigasan Government assault forces found the base abandoned and the major training facilities, including bunk houses and a clinic, razed to the ground. The ground assault that was carried out by some 1,500 infantrymen and a scout ranger company.

NDF REBEL LEADER DOUBTS 'TOTAL WAR' CLAIM

OW031233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 3 KYODO -- Rebel leaders expressed doubts Friday about whether the government of President Corazon Aquino can wage a "total war" against them, saying massive scale counterinsurgency operations are not economically-viable and would spawn numerous human rights violation.

Satur Ocampo, former chief negotiator of the rebel coalition National Democratic Front (NDF), said the rebels "will overcome" Aquino's call for a "string of military victories." But he added he is "not saying it will not create problems."

Ocampo said Aquino might call for another round of peace negotiations after she has realized the "futility" of her total war which, he noted, would inflict more harm on civilians than on the New People's Army (NPA), armed-wing of the banned Communist Party.

A statement made by Aquino after the bombing of the country's only military school prompted military authorities to launch an all-out war against the 18-year-old insurgency movement.

The latest military attacks against NPA holdouts have witnessed the first use of high-powered fighter bombers and helicopter gunships and involved 1,500 soldiers in Kalinga-Apayao Province, about 350 kilometers north of the capital.

Aquino's call came after a temporary truce expired and peace talks between the NDF and the government collapsed. Renewed hostilities between government troopers and rebels have resulted in the killing of about 400 soldiers, rebels, and civilians.

"Massive military operations are expensive and cannot be done year-round. The infusion of resources into these operations would affect the government's economic recovery program," Ocampo told reporters in a news conference outside Manila. NDF spokesman Antonio Zumel was also present at the news conference.

It was the first time for the rebel leaders to appear before reporters since they went back underground with the expiration of their safe conduct passes, given during the temporary ceasefire.

Zumel said the escalation of the war would bring an "international condemnation which might pressure both sides to go back to the negotiating table."

However, Ocampo said they would be only willing to hold a new round of peace talks "under new terms." He said if talks resume, the terms should include "a clear framework working around the premise of a negotiated political settlement of the armed conflict."

COMMUNIST REBELS ADMIT ROLE IN PEACE TALKS FAILURE

HK040504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 4 (AFP) -- Philippine communist insurgents have admitted for the first time that they shared responsibility with the government for the collapse of peace talks earlier this year, press reports here said Saturday.

A total of 10 people were killed and 20 wounded in clashes between government troops and the New People's Army [NPA] Monday, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said.

Five NPA rebels, three soldiers, and two members of a pseudo-religious anti-communist group were slain in the incidents in the southern city of Surigao, Samar Island in the central Philippines, Cagayan Province in the north, and in the southern province of Zamboanga del Sur, PNA said.

Rebel spokesman Antonio Zumel, one of the negotiators of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), reportedly said that the peace talks failed because "there were shortcomings on both sides."

"We acknowledge part of the responsibility," he was quoted as saying, in a sharp departure from the rebels' previous line that President Corazon Aquino's inability to control the "militarists" in her government led to the breakdown of the talks.

Fellow NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo said the call by certain groups for the government to resume talks with the NDF, which groups the NPA and other underground groups, is "at this point only a dream."

President Aquino has called for a total war against the communists after a 60-day ceasefire ended in February.

Mr. Ocampo said that although the government campaign will present problems and setbacks for the NPA, the rebels "will overcome total war" because it would force the government to divert massive resources from vital basic services to the military effort.

He also reportedly said that "the escalation, intensity and ferocity of the fighting will be dictated by the (Philippine) Armed Forces."

NDF Balks at Resuming Talks

HK050719 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) has no intention of returning to the peace negotiating table under the present circumstances.

This was the message of NDF peace negotiator Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel in a meeting with reporters outside Metro Manila yesterday.

Ocampo said that the demand by certain groups that the Government and the NDF to start talking again is "at this point only a dream."

With the declaration of war on the insurgents by President Aquino, Ocampo said "at this time there is no possibility of resuming the talks."

Although the doors remain 'open', Ocampo said the NDF is "not open to talking just for the sake of talking."

"We can only talk if there are possibilities," Ocampo explained.

He gave two conditions that would bring the NDF back to the negotiating table. First, he said, the talks should "benefit the masses either in the short-term or the long-term." Second, the government must agree on a common framework for a negotiated political settlement.

Ocampo said that in the NDF's assessment, it has "sufficiently established good faith and granted concessions even detrimental to use in the pursuit in the ceasefire agreement."

He explained that they agreed to detrimental provisions to "try to establish a conducive atmosphere for substantive discussions."

However, he accused the Government through the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] of "fundamental breach of agreement and bad faith."

Even before the agreement was signed last November, Ocampo said, the AFP had already repositioned its troops in the field, putting up detachments and advance posts that gave them positional edge in the event of a ceasefire.

Zumel acknowledged that the peace talks failed because "there were shortcomings on both sides. We acknowledge part of the responsibility."

On the AFP's ongoing operations against the New People's Army in the countryside, Ocampo said that "the escalation, intensity and ferocity of fighting will be dictated by the Armed Forces." He pointed out the soldiers' use of sophisticated and high-powered weapons against the insurgents.

Zumel added that in some areas, military operations are "worse than during Marcos' time."

The total war that has been declared against the insurgents, Ocampo said, "will be a problem to the Aquino Government." Such a war, he said, will force the Government to pour massive resources into military operations, removing much-needed funding and manpower from vital basic services.

Ocampo said that although it will have problems and suffer setbacks, the NPA [New People's Army] "will overcome total war." Meanwhile, Government will be exhausting its resources.

He said that "with her strong relations with the U.S. Government, President Aquino cannot do otherwise but escalate the war. It is important to note that the Americans don't want peace talks."

Ocampo said that the 60-day ceasefire from Dec 10 to Feb 8, worked in the favor of the revolutionary movement. "We don't deny it. We were not idle during the ceasefire," Ocampo said. He said that during that period, the movement "strengthened its links with the people," its organization and training.

Ocampo said that based on reports they received on the resumption of the armed struggle from the different regions, the guerrillas have "high morale". He explained that now they cannot be faulted for taking up the armed struggle.

87 CAPTURED IN POLICE RAIDS OF NPA HIDEOUTS

HK021230 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpt] A total of 87 persons were rounded up by the Northern Police District (NPD) in new raids this week on suspected hide-outs of communist "hit men" in the northern part of Metro Manila.

Brig Gen Ernesto San Diego, NPD super-intendent, made the disclosure as he announced the creation of a special anti-urban terrorist task force whose mission is to flush out members of the New People's Army (NPA) "sparrow unit" in Quezon City, Malabon, Caloocan City, Navotas, and Valenzuela.

San Diego said the NPD Special Action Team (SAT) was formed in line with "Oplan: Pagsubok '87" because of rising terrorism activities in Metro Manila, including the killing of 12 lawmen by suspected members of the NPA "death squad" last month.

A sustained saturation drive in slum areas in the five places resulted in the arrest of the 87 men.

Those taken to the NPD headquarters were suspected criminals or members of urban terrorist squads operating in the NPD area of jurisdiction. They were taken to the NPD headquarters for "tactical interrogation."

The NPD chief said police raids were conducted in Barangays Tatalon and Sacred Heart in Caloocan City, and other slum areas in Malabon, Navotas, Caloocan City, and Valenzuela. [passage omitted]

MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT TO PREPARE FOR WAR

HK040754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Cotabato, Philippines, April 4 (AFP) -- a Moslem guerrilla leader has called on his followers around this southern city to prepare for renewed war with President Corazon Aquino's government.

Al-haj Murad of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) said Friday his group was prepared to break a three-month-old ceasefire if it continued to be excluded in ongoing peace talks over the future of Mindanao Island. The head of the MILF's guerrilla forces, in an appeal aired over a radio station here, called on his forces to "prepare for an escalated warfare against the repressive government."

Observers said the call was intended to pressure the Aquino government to accommodate the MILF in an autonomous government which it is due to present to the negotiating table when it resumes talks with the MILF's rival Moslem group this Thursday. The call to arms followed a similar warning by Nur Misuari, the head of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), who said the government has reneged on a pledge to turn over a third of the country of MNLF rule under a provisional autonomous government. Mr. Murad's group has been demanding representation in the Moslem panel now represented by the MNLF in talks with the government. But the MNLF has said it will only agree to such an arrangement if the MILF representative agreed to negotiate under the MNLF banner.

Chief government negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez said Friday that Manila was readying its proposed plan of autonomy to the Moslem minority in Mindanao and other southern islands, in place of the ban which it had rejected.

Mr. Murad said Friday that the MILF was prepared to disregard a ceasefire it entered into with the government in January if Manila did not change its position. He claimed that the government panel was now readying an executive order which would provide autonomy for 10 to 13 provinces in Mindanao where the MNLF would be given authority over some government agencies.

These developments imply that "the government had already totally forsaken the idea of giving a chance to a large organization like the MILF," he said. But Mr. Pelaez said Friday the government had not yet finalized the draft.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY
REPORT; contents include:

International Affairs

Inter-African Affairs

Central Africa

Burundi

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo

Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

Rwanda

Sao Tome & Principe

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Madagascar

Mauritius

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Malawi

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Republic of South Africa

Reunion

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